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AND

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For JANUARY, 1816.

NATIONAL and PARLIAMENTARY
Notices.
 PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.
 (BRITISH & FOREIGN.)

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 PARLIAMENTARY GRANT
 TO
 PORTUGAL.
 —

REPORT of the Committee Appointed to direct the Distribution of the Grant voted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the Districts in PORTUGAL, laid waste by the Enemy in the Year 1810.

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 THE pages of History, opened at almost any period of time, display the contest of man against man; the struggle of rivals, intent on supporting their ambition; — the conflicting interests of states and cities, revenge for injuries, and insults, real or supposed, personal animosities, and local collisions of parties and properties; each demands its victims, and each spreads the flames of war, far, very far beyond the first occasion, or the just retribution. It was reserved for the bare-faced hypocrisy of modern times to make war on unoffending nations, under pretext of most earnestly seeking their welfare, of intending them the most distinguished benefit, of ameliorating their condition, by infusing new vigour into their social system, and re-combining the elements of their political economy,

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with additional strength, and most miraculous improvement.

That enchantress, which, under pretence of renewing his life, persuaded the fondly wishing children to shed the blood of their aged sire;—but, who herself gave the last blow, when their resolution failed, and left the expiring Monarch weltering in his blood, did not badly prefigure the French Revolution: a Revolution that under pretence of extending liberty, trampled on all the rights of men, and on all the appointments of the Divinity: professing peace, she brought in her hands the sword and famine, and made the guise of friendship an occasion for inflicting all the horrors of malice and fury. Her track was so strongly marked by Devastation, that no one who beheld the extensive misery, ever asked—who has been here? The havoc was peculiarly her own; and these were the blessings she had to bestow! Her bounties were desolations: her fondest salutations were ruin; her blandishments were the cognizance of despair.

Europe had long groaned beneath the distresses in which her ill-advised confidence in Gallic pretensions had overwhelmed her. The Continent enslaved, vainly desired a breathing time. No interval was granted: the moment one bloody action closed, another scene of convulsion rose into contemplation; and the delusions of Ambition surveyed as in an enchanted mirror, those agonies which next were to be endured, till Europe had sunk under tyranny, as a wretch sinks under the rack. Gallic haughtiness ill brooked repulse: in addition to her insatiable thirst for rapine, disappointed by British vigilance, which

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dashed the luxurious bowl from her eagerly expecting lips, her pride had been wounded by repeated defeats, her "invincibles" had fallen or fled, before the British bayonet; and she saw, to her astonishment, Portugal relieved from the oppression of her troops; she felt the necessity of a more than common exertion to regain the ground she had lost, and to renew her military reputation that now began to fade.

This exertion France made: France combined with violence to support her expectations of success; and increased power of offence promised whatever the most sanguine could desire. In the spring of the year 1810, with a force of 72,000 men, Marshal Massena entered Portugal: the hills of Busaco witnessed his first mortification; but, the specimen was infinitely exceeded by the disappointment that shuddered through his frame, on beholding the great works by which Lisbon was protected. The masterly talents that directed these, were above all praise. Lord Wellington, as far back as the preceding October, had ordered their construction: "such, however, says an author, was the *SECRECY* observed on this point, that notwithstanding the magnitude of the work, no account of its progress ever became public; and the invaders remained ignorant of its existence, till they found the Allied Army arrayed upon it, to stop their further advance." On the 13th of October the French army arrived before Lisbon: Massena strictly reconnoitred the Lines of defence: and here ended his acquaintance with them. He placed three corps of his army in *bi-routae* in their front: and there they remained a whole month,

His Grace of Wellington must excuse us, if we place his TRIUMPH here: not at Talavera—nor at Salamanca—nor at Vittoria—nor even at Waterloo: HERE is his triumph; for, at the moment when Massena was meditating destruction, Wellington was intent on reparation: while Massena was examining the "three deckers" of his illustrious

antagonist, that antagonist wrote over to prepare the British Government for the French General's retreat, and to stimulate British Benevolence in behalf of the sufferers. He saw the spoiliations which he could not prevent; but he anticipated a remedy: he knew the inevitable consequences of French fraternity, and he enjoyed in foresight, his superiority, and that of his country, in bestowing, where the enemy had seized the whole; in replacing, what the enemy had destroyed; in restoring to life and activity, those famished wretches whose barely preserved existence was the whole remains of their being: this, we say, was the triumph of HUMANITY and of WELLINGTON!

Massena wintered in Portugal: on the night of 5th March, 1811, he broke up and withdrew from before the impregnable lines in front of Lisbon. His retreat was well conducted, for which he was principally indebted to Marshal Ney; whether, therefore, it is to Massena or to Ney, that the following censure is most deservedly applied, we do not know. It is the language of a soldier not unused to scenes of blood, and to the miseries of war, but, of a British soldier*, not disposed to augment those miseries beyond the absolute demands of duty to the service. "Having paid the tribute of praise which is due to Marshal Massena, as a General, it is but proper to notice his conduct as a man, and to endeavour to hold him up to the execration of his fellow beings, by stating as an eye-witness, that the inhuman cruelties and wanton destruction, which marked every step of his retreat, rank him as ONE OF THE GREATEST MONSTERS THAT EVER DISGRACED THE HUMAN FORM."

Of this contrast of character, we most strongly avail ourselves: ever may it mark the hearts and generosity of Britons—that they bestow:—and when the French nation shall have arrived at a true sense of human dignity, and real glory, may they too imitate what from

non, facetiously so called from their resemblance to a British first rate man of war.

* Lieut. Col. Jones's Journals of the Sieges in Spain, 1814. Vide Lit. Pam. Vol. XV. p. 1036.

* Lines fortified with three tier of can-

their very soul they will then approve: that Anglomania need fear no excess; patriotism, itself, will cherish and promote the feeling, will applaud and support the practical demonstration of principles so honourable.

A sense of veneration restrains the pen from expressing what we feel, by an allusion too sacred; while a conviction of reverence equally maintained in adopting the allusion, allows us to accept in a lower sense, words originally applied to the most exalted of beings. The world was taught to expect the Messiah himself, under a character which was "to bind up the broken-hearted:"—Heavenly Office! and though that be—as it ever must be, his office *par excellence*, yet "to bind up the broken-hearted" is an inexpressible honour: it is even the glory of human nature.

What it is not permitted us to say of an individual, it may be allowed us to say of our Country. That the people of those provinces of Portugal where French dominion was established, were truly broken-hearted, is supported by incontestible evidence in the pages which form the present Report. How could they be otherwise, when they had seen their country suddenly overwhelmed by innumerable bands of ravagers, from whom they fled, at a moment's warning,—to whom they abandoned their dwellings, their property, their natal soil, their little enjoyments, their social connections, with all the recollections—endearing recollections! of by-passed life? Whatever was personal was embittered by remembrance: whatever was patriotic was roused to — No: misery was so penetrating, that the languidly beating heart, scarcely furnished the pulse of patriotism; the silent eye, yielded no tear; despair seated itself on the countenance: the whole man was despair.

It was then, the subject of this Report was conceived; and shortly afterwards, happier days allowed it to be realized. It was not the first time, that British Bounty had shed its reviving influence on sufferers in Portugal: at the time of the famous earthquake, by which

Lisbon was destroyed and depopulated, the British public, and the British Legislature, thought of assuaging the woe, and instantly shipped off stores of such necessities, as partial information, and sympathetic commiseration, pointed out as most acceptable

The present occasion demanded other measures: the first object in view was, to restore Agriculture: the soil remained; but the labouring ox was destroyed by the invader: cattle are the companions of the husbandman; they are also his indispensable assistants: they draw the plough which he directs; they drag the wain, on which he piles the produce of his fields. Happily a neighbouring Country furnished cattle, to the number of 3,747; and these were distributed, with complete impartiality. Seed corn, was also distributed: the national forests furnished timber: the iron necessary for construction, was bestowed; and gradually, the deserted country saw Dwellings rise, saw the plough preparing the ground, saw harvest crown the year, and misery fled from before the reviving prosperity of the provinces of Portugal.

The disinterested labours of the Portuguese Gentlemen concerned in these distributions must not be passed over in silence: their Country need erect them no monument, when they die; they *must* live in the hearts of their own nation: but it is further fit, that Senior Manuel dos Passos Figuerroa, and his Assistants, that, the Judge Senior Joao Gaudencio Torres, that Vanzellers, Esqrs. of Oporto, and others, should know, that the British nation admire the disinterested services they have rendered to their country, by undergoing a series of labours, scarcely preceded, by a spirit of liberality equally distinguished and exemplary. Fully persuaded that our Countrymen will take pleasure in avowing this sentiment, we proceed to set before them the evidence, by which their acknowledgments and congratulations are supported. This is due to them, as men, as Britons, as those whose almoners, in fact, their representatives have been:—for, this is **BRITISH** bounty.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, &c. &c.

When the French Army, under the command of Marshal Massena, invaded Portugal, in 1810, after the unfortunate fall of Almeida, and reached the military lines which defend Lisbon, spreading itself over the province of Estremadura, and a great part of Beira, the Marquess of Wellington foresaw, that the districts occupied by the enemy would be entirely ruined, and that the inhabitants, most of whom had emigrated, would find themselves bereft of every means of subsistence, whenever the fortune of war might admit of their return.

Under these impressions, his Lordship addressed a letter, in October of the same year, to the Earl of Liverpool, then Secretary of State, requesting that the case of these unfortunate sufferers might be laid before Parliament.

The enemy's retreat, long foreseen by the Commander in Chief, took place in March 1811; and on the 8th of April following, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent sent a Message to the two Houses of Parliament, recommending them to supply the means of relieving, by the most prompt and effectual succour, the subjects of the Prince Regent of Portugal, His Britannic Majesty's good and faithful Ally.

A sum, not exceeding *one hundred thousand pounds*, was, in consequence of this message, voted and placed at the disposal of his Majesty, for the relief of the inhabitants of the invaded districts of Portugal.

For the distribution of this grant, his Britannic Majesty's government authorized Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Portugal, to appoint a committee: he accordingly selected for its members his Excellency Ricardo Raimundo Nogueira (one of the governors of the kingdom), John Bell, and Henrique Teixeira Sampayo, Esquires, who jointly with himself, at their first meeting, on the 26th of August, 1811, resolved upon the general basis of a plan which might afford, not merely a temporary aid, but serve to revive and re-establish the sources of public prosperity.

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Upon the return of the Commissioners, the Committee required from them an account of the expences incurred in executing their commission, which were unavoidably very great, owing to the length of its duration, and the extraordinary scarcity of every necessary of life in the countries they had visited.

It has not, however, been possible to obtain their consent to the reimbursement of their personal expences out of any portion

of the grant; as they insisted upon not diminishing, in any degree, a gift devoted to the relief of misery.

Seniors Manoel de Passos e Figueiroa, Candido Florencio Pereira Delgado, Luiz Jose Ribeiro, and Antonio Coelho, who, as Secretary and Assistants, constantly accompanied the Commissioners, have generously refused to accept any pecuniary recompence for their time and labour. ...

The Portuguese Government added to the grant, by contributing timber from the royal forests, for the repair of dwellings burnt by the enemy; they offered iron for the construction of carts; and exempted from all duties the articles purchased by the committee—an important consideration under existing circumstances.

The Attainment of the end in view was greatly promoted by the orders and correspondence of the Intendant General of Police, and his Predecessor, during the few months he lived, after the establishment of the Committee.

The committee cannot omit to mention the liberality of Vanzellers, Esquires, of Oporto, who, at the request of H. T. Sampayo, Esquire, undertook to advance the money necessary to purchase a great part of the cattle required; and not only advanced considerable sums, but refused to accept any commission whatever upon the negotiation and payment of the bills.

The feelings with which this gift has been received, the proofs of gratitude displayed by public solemn acts of thanksgiving, and by the earnest expressions of individual acknowledgement, shew, that Great Britain has not relieved an ungrateful people, but that her generosity has drawn still closer the indissoluble ties which unite the two nations.

(Signed) CHARLES STUART,
RICARDO RAIMUNDO
NOGUEIRA.
JOHN BELL,
HENRIQUE TEIXEIRA
SAMPAYO.

Lisbon, 28th, July, 1813.

This last paragraph refers to the Masses of Thanksgiving performed in various places, on occasion of receiving the British Bounty: this fact speaks for itself. There are men in the world who from hollow professions of gratitude may use before their benefactors many expressions of thankfulness in which the heart has no share: but in the solemnity of Religious thanksgivings to the Heavenly Majesty, surely all was real. Every attendant, though silent was clo-

quent; and here was realized the sublime idea of our Poet:

They also serve who only stand and wait.

The Cattle being the principal gift, were distributed in the first place to the families of the defenders of their country.

The number of children, and qualifications, of every person who had received cattle, according to the order of preference which had been prescribed:

Total number distributed - -	3,747
That of persons receiving - -	2,547

These are subdivided into—

Relations of soldiers fallen in battle	49
Relations of soldiers on actual service - - - - -	248
Militiamen who have served, and continue on permanent service	493
Militiamen newly-enlisted; farmers having large families, and small means of subsistence; lastly, farmers less distressed, and with smaller families - - - -	1,757
Total - - -	2,547

The Committee are aware, that on the retreat of Marshal Massena, the Government had ordered the late Intendant General of Police to obtain from each Magistrate, in the invaded districts, a list of the small proprietors of land who had, before the invasion, possessed one yoke of oxen and had been plundered of them by the enemy; these lists directed us in the enquiries necessary to be made previously to our distribution of the cattle.

The manner in which the Committee proceeded to procure correct information, will be highly satisfactory to the intelligent reader.

To procure correct information, we convoked the several Councils.—

We summoned before them the Overseer and two inhabitants of each subdivisional district. The questions put to these persons had been previously prepared, for the purpose of ascertaining the real cause of the loss of every ox represented (in the lists we had received) to have been taken by the enemy; the means of each individual to repair his loss; the value of his property; the profits of his trade or employment, independent of agriculture; the connections he possessed, able and willing to assist him; the number of his children;

his general character and loyalty; his industry and knowledge of husbandry; his obedience to the order to evacuate the country; and the disposition he had displayed to aid the service of the Army.

The truth of the answers returned to these questions was tried by cross-examination. Every source of information was sought for, every class of individuals interrogated; and according as the evidence given by the Overseers and inhabitants was proved or disproved, decision was passed, with the concurrence of the several Councils, as to the qualifications of individuals to share the benefit of the grant.

To obtain the same information with regard to the militiamen, we requested the Colonels of corps, whenever it was possible, to direct each Captain to select in his company the men entitled to assistance; to make a return of them, and to sign it. Out of these a voucher was formed, signed and delivered to us by the Colonel.

The men stated by their Colonel to have been guilty of desertion, or to have otherwise rendered themselves unworthy, were excluded.

In those districts where the militia had been disembodied, the Commanding Officers re-assembled their corps, in obedience to the order received from his Excellency Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B. The Council and leading persons in each district being present, the Colonel, having marched his regiment to the place of distribution, stated, that to the charity and munificence of the British Parliament they were indebted for the bounty to be immediately conferred: he explained, that the grant of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, had, by your determination, been principally expended in the purchase of tilage-cattle, as the most effectual means of restoring agriculture, the fertile source of national affluence; that militiamen on permanent service would have a preference, in consideration of the hardships of war; and he concluded by an appeal to their gratitude, inviting them to endeavour by the greatest exertions to deserve this ample recompence and important public benefit.

The proportion of cattle correspondent to the number of militiamen qualified to receive them, being then collected at some distance, slips of paper, each bearing the name of one individual, were rolled up, and put into a hat in front of the regiment; a yoke of oxen was then separated from the herd, and a serjeant drew and called aloud the name of a militiaman, who immediately received the gift. To prevent the possibility of favour being shown by the herdsman,

if bribed to select better cattle, the separation was made before each name was drawn.

On receiving the oxen, every militiaman was again informed of the origin and motive of the grant. He signed a regular receipt, and an obligation not to alienate the cattle without obtaining leave from the Chief Magistrate of his district. This permission was to be given only, upon proving the unfitness of the animals for labour: on entering into a strict engagement to purchase a better yoke; or on producing evidence of the mutual advantage which would arise from exchanging one ox for another, to pair more suitably.

A day being appointed in each district for the distribution of cattle amongst the individuals who were not militiamen, the Chief Magistrate of each subdivision, and the Overseers of the several hamlets, brought the qualified individuals of their respective jurisdictions, and identified their persons. Each of these then received, in presence of the Council and principal inhabitants, a yoke of oxen; and the British Parliament was declared the author of the gift, which they ought to esteem as a strong and superabundant proof of its friendship, and as a reward for loyalty and obedience to the laws.

In certain cases, indicated in our instructions, each individual received only *one* ox, in order that, by reciprocally assisting each other, the benefit might be more widely diffused.

Every instance of distinguished loyalty and patriotism, of eminent courage, and marked hostility to the enemy, of prompt obedience to the order to evacuate the country, of extraordinary activity in serving the army with the means of transport or otherwise, of good conduct in any respect, when certified by competent authority, was eagerly seized as a ground of preference, whenever the person by whom it had been displayed, possessed the prescribed qualifications.

The individuals who had not obeyed the order for evacuating the country, were always excluded.

We never failed to inculcate due respect for the several branches of legitimate authority, even for the lowest—"Juiz de Vintena."

The widows and orphans of farmers who had the requisite qualifications, received their share of the cattle.

We urged the proper Magistrates to nominate guardians for the orphans, that they might receive the cattle assigned to their wards, for whose advantage they should engage to employ it; and having ensured these nominations, we enjoined

all Magistrates to enforce the fulfilment of this engagement.

One of our first objects was, to ascertain what persons already had the use of cattle; whether by actual possession, by hire, or by loan.

All these were excluded from any share of the gift, which was conferred only upon those destitute of money to purchase cattle, of relations or friends, credit or interest to hire or to borrow.

We visited the civil hospitals, and examined their state, in order to assure ourselves of the wants of the patients.

That no exaggeration of the evils produced by the French army is possible, we well know; but our knowledge is derived from information, probably not before the Public. We have spoken, and we still speak, as believing much more than can be expressed. Let our Countrymen read the following very succinct account, and recollect their own much happier condition, at the time. The storm that raged around them, did but just darken their horizon, or if the edge of it reached a part of their enjoyments, the mass of the hurricane did not involve them, as it did others, in total darkness and devastation.

It is difficult for those who have not been upon the spot, to credit the extent of the evils produced by the invasion.

In the district of Leiria, the number of inhabitants, according to official inquiry, is diminished from 48,000 to 16,000.

In the subdivision of Pombal, the number, previous to invasion, was 7000; of these, only 1800 remain.

Before the enemy, marked the town of Pombal, with signal vengeance two hundred families derived a competency from their labours in husbandry. One hundred and sixty four of these families have totally disappeared, and the few survivors of the remaining thirty-six exhibited all the horrors of famine and disease. In a principal street, one dismantled dwelling, standing in the midst of ruins, exposed to our view three wretched inhabitants.

The plunder and destruction of cattle, grain, and implements of husbandry; the devastation of lands, during their long occupation by the enemy, after the order for their abandonment had been obeyed by the inhabitants; the consequent necessity of selling in this capital, for immediate subsistence, the few valuables they had saved; have left these returning wanderers without means of resuming their former mode of

life, or of rendering any part of the wreck of their houses habitable.

The sight of the cruelties committed by the enemy; the murder of relatives and friends; the hurry and fatigue of escape, hunger, nakedness, exposure to the inclemencies of the weather, and the continual pressure of want; have produced a general state of terror, imbecility, and despondency, utterly incapable of the animated and extraordinary exertions necessary to surmount such unparalleled and overwhelming difficulties.

The Magistrates having also evacuated the country, and abandoned their homes to the enemy, lost all records, judicial proceedings and other documents appertaining to their respective jurisdictions.

The greater number of those farmers whose strength and means, although much impaired by the general calamity, are not totally exhausted, relinquishing all hope of successfully renewing their agricultural pursuits, endeavour to gain a maintenance as carriers and petty traders. The deficiency of cultivators of the soil will consequently diminish the produce.

In five miles on the road from Sabugal to Guarda, we met 402 men, women and children, carrying provisions to a distance of several leagues. We at the same time saw many hundreds, similarly employed, leaving the latter city in other directions. Provisions were carried upon the shoulder, from Coimbra to the frontier.

The Committee may form an idea of the exhausted state of these Provinces, and the degree of famine which the general mass of the inhabitants have suffered, when they learn that, in the frequent want of butchers meat,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A chicken cost - - - -	0	15	10
An alqueire (2-5ths of a bushel)			
of wheat - - - -	1	5	2
Ditto of maize - - - -	0	15	10
Ditto of potatoes - - - -	0	11	11
A pound of wheaten bread - - - -	0	1	9
Ditto of rice - - - -	0	1	5
A pint of small wine - - - -	0	1	0
A pound of salt-fish - - - -	0	1	0
A pound of butter - - - -	0	3	11

These prices are about six times higher than before the invasion.

We turn with infinite pleasure from this gloomy picture to brighter prospects. The heart beats music at the thought of peasants returning—to their homes?—no; but to their country, where homes are about to spring up for their reception:—to the expulsion of gaunt famine:—to orphans saved from

death: in short, to renovated life, animal, social, and even commercial, in these desolated provinces. We shall place these results together.

The Committee had determined, that the prime objects of their solicitude, were, the promoting of agriculture, the repair of habitations, the general health of the people, and the welfare of orphans; therefore,

That, the amount of the grant be expended in the purchase of oxen, cows, seed-corn, implements of husbandry, and vats for wine and oil; in rewards to those individuals who shall construct new carts within a given time; in the relief of the sick, by medicine and clothing; in the maintenance of orphans, and in the preparation of timber for repairing dwellings, a certain sum being appropriated to each of these objects, to be increased or diminished as experience may suggest.

The consequences of adherence to these resolutions has been, that,

The importation from Spain of the large number of tillage cattle distributed, has augmented the general resources of this kingdom in an essential species that had become nearly extinct, has increased the means of transport for the army, has contributed to answer the pressing demands and promoted various branches of the public service.

The cultivation of the soil has given employment to numerous individuals, in hoeing maize, and in various other agricultural labours dependent upon the previous use of the plough.

The vineyards have been rendered productive, and the casks which we requested arrived in time for the vintage.

Thus the grant has arrested the progress of famine. Many districts, which were solitary wastes, now present the prospect of an abundant harvest—hospitals have been provided—asylums for orphans have been established.

This charity has drawn still closer the ties of friendship which unite Great Britain and Portugal. Loyalty, obedience to the laws, valour and good character, have been rewarded, a noble contrast with the conduct of the enemy has been displayed; and the impression made, has fully corresponded to the magnitude of the benefit conferred.

It is impossible to convey any adequate idea of the eagerness manifested by all classes to participate in the gift of cattle. The police guards, who accompanied us, the peace officers, and other attendants,

had frequently the greatest difficulty in restraining the pressure of the crowds collected at the places of distribution.

It is equally impossible to do justice to the gratitude which we had the satisfaction of seeing exhibited in the most genuine and the strongest colours. Masses were sung, and thanksgivings offered.

Eight thousand orphans have been saved to their country—forty three thousand sick have been rescued from death.

26,544 farmers have been assisted with seed corn of different kinds, with iron for the construction of carts, and vats for wine or oil; 8,258 destitute orphans have received support, and been put under the protection and superintendence of guardians; 48,756 sick persons have experienced the relief of clothing, and of medicines.

The Committee placed 4,514,000 reis (1,524*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* sterling) at my disposal, to defray the expences of felling and preparing the timber, which his Royal Highness granted from his forests to rebuild the dwellings burnt by the enemy. The Committee divided the remaining sum, 3,142*P*237 reis (1,025*l.* 10*d.* sterling) into portions of 100,000 reis (33*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* sterling) each, as marriage dowers for indigent female orphans in the "Casa Pia" (Asylum.)

The following are general statements of the appropriation of the money voted: the districts to which it was applied, with the share allotted to each; the number of families, and the names of places: it is still affirmed by the Committee that some places are so totally destroyed that they cannot be restored. We hope the Committee is in this mistaken; and that our Countrymen as they hereafter travel through these Provinces, may have reason to congratulate themselves on witnessing, as Britons, what had been deemed *impossibilities*, completely overcome.

Estimate for the Appropriation and Expenditure of the £100,000 Sterling voted by Parliament, to assist the inhabitants of the districts of Portugal invaded by the Enemy.

£100,000 Sterling, exchange at 70*d.* per 1,000 *rs* currency, is - *Rs* 342,859,000
Discount on the one half in paper-money, at 25 per cent. is - 42,857,375

Is in Coin *Rs* 500,001,625

Which is in Dollars - - 375,002

Of this proportion, the
Sum appropriated for cattle is 200,000
- - - - - orphans is 38,133
- - - - - seed-corn is 50,000
- - - - - timber is 5,730
- - - - - iron for carts 10,000
- - - - - vats is 1,200
305,063

Remaining for hospitals, medicines, clothing, &c. - - - - - 69,939

Total in Spanish dollars - - 375,002

Appropriation of money to each invaded district, in proportion to the degree of desolation and number of farmers.

There are three cases, consequently three proportions are established, viz.

In case of the complete devastation of the district, the number of poor families is - - - multiplied by 3
Considerable injury of ditto - - by 2
Lesser - - - - - by 1

40,000,000 Reis (£13,388 14*s.* 7*d.* sterling), designed for the purchase of seed-corn, being divided by 545,325, gives for each family 73 *Rs* 3508.

Case.	Districts.	Number of Families, multiplied by 3,2,or 1.	Sum to each District.
3	Torres Vedras	6,747	<i>Rs</i> 494,900
2	Riba-Tejo - -	3,722	273,000
2	Santarem - -	38,644	2,834,600
3	Alcobaga - -	16,944	1,242,800
3	Alemquer - -	20,385	1,495,300
3	Ouren - -	20,112	1,475,100
3	Choà de Couce	3,645	267,400
2	Thomar - -	38,004	2,787,100
3	Leiria - -	45,621	3,316,300
2	Arganil - -	18,932	1,388,700
2	Coimbra - -	85,576	6,277,100
1	Crato - -	5,135	376,700
1	Aveiro - -	4,872	357,800
2	Linhares - -	9,270	680,000
2	Vizeu - -	59,086	4,334,000
3	Trancozo - -	40,422	2,965,000
3	Tentugal - -	19,503	1,430,600
2	Guarda - -	52,744	3,868,800
1	Lamego - -	12,081	886,100
1	Castello-Branco	31,576	2,301,400
3	Pinhel - -	12,504	917,300
Total - -		545,325	40,000,000

The first class of Orphans comprehended those from two to five years of age: the second class, those from six to nine years; the third class, those from ten to twelve years of age. Their guardians were bound to feed, clothe, and instruct them.

Cambria Depicta: a Tour through North Wales, Illustrated with Picturesque Views. By a Native Artist. Large Quarto. price 6l. 6s. Williams, London. 1816.

WHETHER Nature really designed that those scenes which we call grand, or romantic, should strike the human mind with peculiar astonishment, or whether they be merely her operations, on a scale surprising to us, only by comparison with human efforts, may be left to the investigation of the learned philosopher; the disquisition, which ever way it be determined, nothing affects the enjoyment of the man of taste, or of the Artist. Accustomed to seek beauties in every work, even the most minute,—for that too, is the production of an Almighty hand;—accustomed to catch the fleeting effects which by their suddenness escape the observation of others, the Artist finds a gratification peculiar to himself, amid the wilds—the ruggednesses—of scenery, which others pass unnoticed.

The Artist Traveller is a species not enumerated by Sterne, among his list of Travellers; nor distinguished by any of those appendages which attract notice, or confer importance. The great world is nothing to him: he has no eyes for the glare that dazzles the multitude: he avoids what custom has rendered common; and is most delighted when he can observe, without being, himself, exposed to observation. His object is the Study of Nature: the rising and the setting sun, the varying clouds which bedeck the sky, the shifting intervals of light and shade, the changes attendant on the times of the day and the season of the year, all enter into his calculation, and each in its turn enriches the stores of his professional memory. The striking effects produced by these on scenery appropriate and picturesque, heightens his enjoyment to rapture: barren rocks become fertile; dreary mountains become sublime; dangerous waterfalls become irresistibly attractive, and the terrific, or the horrible, becomes enchanting, and even graceful.

The man of taste emulates the Artist: he wishes to inspect scenes imposing by their grandeur, and striking by their novelty. He wishes to trace in nature, those originals the imitation of which has delighted him. His mind, already stored with the principles of art, desires acquaintance with objects by which those principles may be tried; or which may strengthen, and confirm, and fix them, more thoroughly, in his recollection and judgment. He brings them to the test of experiment: he corrects his opinion by the reality: he refines his conceptions, and his ideas become at once more select and more accurate. He more highly estimates works of real merit, and discerns more readily than before the skill and the sagacity exerted to gratify and transport him. He learns to rest more securely on his own decisions, and he becomes proof against the deceptions practiced on the multitude, and the delusions by which worthless performances are foisted on the ignorant as invaluable.

Nothing is so important to an Artist as a patron possessed of real judgment. There are so many ways in which talents may be perverted, so many barbarous notions may vitiate a mind naturally endowed with sensibility, and the influence of such a mind, if in a commanding station, may be so great, that even the Art, is concerned in the soundness of its judgment, in the accuracy of those principles on which taste issues its *fiat*. An intimate and extensive acquaintance with nature, is the most effectual security against deception: and we hear, with pleasure, of parties made by Gentlemen (and Ladies, too) for the purpose of examining those scenes of grandeur and sublimity, which adorn, or distinguish various parts of their own country. In these, Nature has been no niggard to Britain.

Formerly, the Tour of Europe was reckoned indispensable to perfect an accomplished gentleman. When the Continent was closed against our countrymen, they turned their attention to the scenery of their native land: Wales and Scotland became the Switzerland and Italy of their excursions, and the Alps and Appenines were found among the

Grampians, in the north, or huge Plinlimmon with his brethren, in the west.

The reputation of Wales, as a country abounding in the Picturesque, has for many years been very high; but difference of language has rendered North Wales, especially, a foreign country; and by far the greater number of parties strayed in the South, because they were there more at home, and experienced scarcely any difficulty in understanding, or in making themselves understood.

The want of the language, Mr. Pugh informs us, was pleaded by Artists who were commissioned by the late Alderman Boydell to visit and delineate the scenery of Wales, as the reason why they never fully executed the plans he recommended to them. They were confined to the beaten track: they did not dare to wander out of sight of the high roads; for, if they lost themselves they could neither solicit instruction from those on whom they might happen to alight; nor could they take advantage of such instruction, if communicated to them: and supposing they had obtained guides,—a guide who cannot be understood, is rather a plague than an assistant to an Artist. Hence every Artist visited Snowdon: he delineated Carnarvon Castle: and these, with a few other subjects, which had engaged all who preceded him, formed the contents of his Port folio, when returned to the Metropolis.

Within the last few years other difficulties presented themselves; for the loyalty of the Welsh led them to be extremely suspicious of strangers; while in the less frequented parts their want of information induced them to charge every man who carried a port folio, with intentions favourable to the enemy. We have known young men detained, to be taken before Magistrates or Commanding Officers, as Frenchmen—spies in disguise, at best, sent to survey the country, to point out the passes, the bearings of mountains, &c. from the coast, with other particulars, to facilitate a hostile landing. Somewhat of the same adventures befell the Artist whose work is before us; but, after indulging himself in listening to the sagacious speculations of his countrymen, he usually,

but not always, cleared his character, by addressing them in their native dialect. Honest souls! who knowing no disloyalty among themselves, thought the possession of their national language was security sufficient for the intentions of a stranger. We believe, that there really were very few Anti-British spirits among the Antient Britons: the pollutions of Gallic sophistry, if they had penetrated among them, had made very little impression on the population of the Principality. Mr. Pugh was proof against these inconveniences; his family Welsh, himself Welsh; with “a very pretty little dog,” for his companion,—welsh, for certain; “given him by a very pretty young lady”—all welsh, beyond a doubt; he travelled over hill and dale, and sometimes indulging in *cwrw da*—good ale, at an honest landlord’s; at other times wandering over heaths and moorlands, rude, barren and bare, he made his way, on foot; and saw more than mere travellers, who pay for seeing much less at a much dearer rate. He saw the country, and he saw the people: he includes some of them among his *views*; as well those drawn by his pen, as those by his pencil; and his descriptions inform us of the present state of sentiment and manners in the district he traversed.

We do not, however, recommend the plan adopted by this Artist, of travelling *alone*, as the best possible: two, in company, have many advantages; and though Artists are professionally privileged to carry little baggage, yet, as some is indispensable, the duty of taking charge of the common property, when either is absent, is a mutual accommodation.

In South Wales, the inns, and houses of public reception, are so constantly in the habit of seeing “the best people of the Principality” travelling on foot, in search of the picturesque, that a stranger of decent air and manners, meets with a ready welcome; for, the landlord does not know whether his guest may not be of influence, if not of rank. In North Wales, this is not equally the case; but even North Wales is visited by pedestrians, who have their proper air and manners, and who are, often,

themselves, as picturesque as any objects which can enter a composition. Mr. Pugh, however, does not seem to have been highly delighted at being classed among some of these.

At Bangor.—When I first entered it through the Church-yard, being accoutred as before described, I was suddenly greeted by three pretty white-teethed, rosy-cheeked, black-eyed nymphs, with “*Pray Moses, vat be you got to shell? Open your bugs, Moses, for ævant bodkins, shersors, and oder tings!*” A plague on these wicked girls, thought I: they have taken me for a Jew pedlar.

... I know an Artist, who the summer before, in company with a clergyman of Chester, was on his way to Carnarvonshire: when he perceived an old woman running and shouting after him, to stop; he did so; and the old dame arriving, nearly out of breath, said, “*For God’s sake, Mr. Abraham! I am almost blind—I want a pair of spectacles!*”

Mr. P. commenced his Tour from Chester, whence he proceeded to Denbigh, Conway, Beaumaris, Paris-Mines, Holyhead, Bangor, Pont-Aberglaslyn, Cader Idris, Welsh Pool, Bala, Rhubon, Holywell, &c. Shrewsbury, with the intervening country, furnishes ample employment for his pencil: it is rich in waterfalls, mountains, and extensive prospects.

The persons whose Portraits he inserts are—Shane Bwt, or little Jane, who among her neighbours passes for a witch, for no other reason, that we perceive, than her diminutive size; in which she takes after her father, who was so small, that when bringing home on his shoulders a load of turze from the common, strangers were puzzled to make out so uncouth a sight as a moving stack of fern, without the least appearance of any living creature to convey it.—The infant Hercules finds a place also; but, is less interesting than Mary Thomas, the fasting woman. Mr. Pennant was the first who described her to the public; about 1770. Her lengthened life, under the circumstances of her great,—but not absolute—privation of food, rendered her a much greater curiosity, when seen by our traveller forty years afterwards. She was then eighty-six years of age, seventy one of which had witnessed her pitiable condi-

tion. Her legs were so *set* as to prevent the possibility of her extending them. She was reduced to a mere skeleton. The colour of her countenance was a pale brown; her eyes were a deep jet; as also was her hair. Her food was bread and milk; of which she took but a few pennyweights in quantity, once a day.

We need not remind our readers of the close resemblance which this case bears to that of the famous Ann Moore of Tisbury; whose power of subsisting on a very small portion of food, might have been allowed, had not her pretensions presumed to aspire at impossibility. The recollection of Mary Thomas was exquisitely strong, and her hearing so quick, that she could hear an out-of-door conversation a considerable distance off. She was extremely sensible of cold. She contrived to make her own bread. A nobleman, whose name is concealed, extended his benevolence to her, by sending necessaries of different descriptions; and she remembered with grateful pleasure a visit she received from H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester. Since Mr. P. drew her picture, she has been removed from her scene of sufferings.

The first thing peculiarly striking in Mr. P.’s route, is the famous “immolating well,”—more commonly, we believe, called the *cursing* well:—the well is circular, its diameter about two feet six inches, covered with a stone arch and sods; and it is enclosed by a strong square wall, seven feet high.” This well is supposed to have the *virtue* of rendering efficacious the evil wishes of those who resort to it, to the prejudice of their neighbours,—whether they inflict diseases on their cattle, or on their persons, or family. The wishes are recorded in a book, kept by the lady whose property the well is, and who conducts the maleficent ceremonies, as high priestess. Mr. P. did not see the ceremony, though he saw the beginning of the preparation of the well for it. We believe, that the essential part of the rites consists in dropping a pin, or some other small body, into the well, at the same time repeating wishes, relative to the purpose: perhaps, a more essential part is payment of the

fees; and the most essential of all, is the resort of the person understood to be injured, to the owner of the well, to discover the cause of his mishaps, and by an enlarged liberality to counteract the potent charm, and convert it from evil to good. Between both parties, "the Lady of the Well" has contrived to make a pretty penny of her malignant property.

Shall we recommend this custom, with this Title, to the ingenious among our writers of "Novels founded on Fact"? With a little appropriate colouring, the resort of a jealous rival, of swarthy countenance, and shambling gait, to ensure impediments to the wishes of the more favoured lover, might be rendered striking enough; and if the difficulty of the case required it, a description of the ceremonies, performed in darkness,—rendering night horrible, with a dreadful storm, in the Heavens above, increasing the horrors of the orgies below, would afford a pretty opportunity for a scene of terror, and for a *taking* frontispiece. See how one species of the Picturesque recalls another to recollection!

Speaking of Conway Castle, Mr. P. advises Artists to vary the points of view from which they take sketches of it: a somewhat greater distance, he says, would add to the variety of their pieces. On another occasion, he corrects a critic who censures Gray for describing the river Conway as "foaming:" it is true, it is placid enough near the town; but, in its earlier course it foams for miles together, tumbling among rocks, in all directions; and fully justifies the Bard.

The Artist does not so entirely engross the man, but that the writer refers to a variety of incidents relating to times past. He would want one characteristic of his country, if this disposition had not shewn itself.

As an instance, we adduce his notice of the remains of the Slave Trade, formerly very prevalent in these islands, and contributing to enrich the merchants of Bristol, especially.

Whether there remains any evidence in England of this power of the Lord over persons born on his estate, is not within our immediate recollection: but Mr. Roland has preserved copies of

three instruments for that purpose, executed in Wales: by one of these, "seven natives of our's *cum eorum sequelis tum procreatis tam procreandis ac omnibus bonis catellis, &c. habend,*" &c.—they, and all their posterity were transferred to a new master, to his heirs and assigns, *in perpetuum*. The deed is dated 20 Junii, an. Henr. Viti. 27mo. This will not fail to rouse the readers sensibility, and to excite his gratitude, for receiving existence in better days.

Our traveller visited Anglesey, where he found rocks exhibiting more of picturesque grandeur, than he had expected: at Priestholm are yet visible, some fathoms below the surface of the sea, the remains of a causeway, that once joined the island to the main land: this, with a number of houses, was overwhelmed so far back, as the sixth century.

Paris copper mine afforded our Artist two views; but as the pillars and pyramids which present gigantic forms at one time, are converted into pans, kettles, and penny pieces, as the miners dig them away, these designs become merely records of what the place has been at different periods. Within these few weeks report affirms that the Rev. Mr. Hughes, once no more than a poor curate, but a part proprietor of this mass of mineral, has turned his penny pieces to a good account, and has purchased another estate from a noble Lord.

The humours of a Welsh fair, at Holyhead, diversified the spectator's amusement; though they hardly equalled his next day's gratification, when sailing round the head:—it resulted from beholding rocks of an amazing height, in which are caves of great dimensions, which suddenly burst on the sight. "We entered, says Mr. P. many yards into the one called the "Parliament House," the full extent of which we could not discover: on one side of it is shewn a piece of rock, taking an upright direction, called the Throne. There are a great number of cormorants, gulls, guillemots, razor-bills, and other aquatic birds, that constantly visit these caverns, making a disagreeable gabbling noise; as if some mighty debate concerning their civil polity, the better regulation of their fishery, or of some

other affair of moment. From this circumstance this cavern has taken its name. It has been observed by some wit or other, that the *cormorants* represented the bishops, the *peregrine falcons* the lords, the *razor-bills* the commons, and the *gulls* the people." So, then, these loyal Welshmen have their wicked wits, too: now after this slur on the character of their representatives, who shall solicit the favour—and promise eternal gratitude, for the most enviable distinction—of representing them, in the Commons' House of Parliament?

By way of caution to young Artists whose courage has need of moderation, we insert Mr. P's. account of an accident that might have ended fatally. Such have happened elsewhere; and have proved most distressing.—A broken limb, among deep dells, and rocks inaccessible!

In my way down to Llyn Ogwen, I passed some frightful jutting rocks and stones, several of which, I have no doubt, weighed some hundreds of tons, lying upon each other in rude disorder: my road led me under some of them, and I was not without apprehension, when in the act of passing, lest the motion of my body should bring them down upon my head. I am of opinion some of these stones are very unsafe to touch, for while I stayed a few minutes to contemplate the wildness of the scenery before me, I sat upon one, which I fancy, might weigh four or five tons: it slipped about a yard and a half; but was checked on its approaching a precipice only by a few smaller stones directly in its track. I accounted it a fortunate circumstance that no massy stones rested upon it; in which case, I must have fallen a sacrifice to my incautious procedure.

It would have given us great pain had any accident happened to our good-humoured artist: who, in fine weather enjoyed the brilliant scenes around him, or studied the distances with perfect complacency; and, when detained day after day at an inn, by incessant falls of rain, anticipated with glee the favourable opportunity of beholding the water-falls in their fullest glory.—

One of these he ventures to compare to Niagara itself: in any but an Ancient Briton this had been too bold: the sub-

ject appears, however, by Mr. P's drawing, to be more manageable; and perhaps, it is more picturesque. This, at least, is certain, that no picture we have ever seen of Niagara, has been effectually impressive, though striking: whereas, this might afford a composition at once grand and intelligible.

Having rained incessantly all the second night, the river that runs from the pools here, was swelled to a monstrous height, which gave me the best opportunity of seeing the fall of Rhyadr-y-Wenol, to perfection. I therefore pursued the road to Capel Voclas, and about a mile and a half from Capel Curig, passed over a bridge, under which is a great fall, which, were it more compact, and had the assistance of wood, would become interesting to the Artist. Proceeding about two miles, I found the fall of Rhyadr-y-Wenol lying on the edge of the road, and a small wicket gate leading down to it. It is to be wished, that the gentleman whose property it is, would order a commodious foot-way to be made, so that ladies as well as gentlemen, might see it to advantage: at present it is hazardous to approach it. The noise is heard from the road; but the wood prevents a view of the fall till seen from below. The sight was excessively grand: a mighty torrent rushing down a precipice about eighty or a hundred feet high, between two wood-covered rocks: exhibiting in my estimation, subject for a noble picture: the roaring noise was too much for me to bear. Though I was forty yards distance from the fall, the spray was so great, that the paper on which I was sketching, became completely wet. There are two places to view this torrent from, one below another, exhibiting different aspects. Though the Niagara cataract in Canada, so celebrated by Travellers, is of great breadth, and no less than one hundred and sixty two feet fall, yet, so far as I can judge of it from pictures, it is not by any means so picturesque as the one now under notice.

Some Artist will certainly thank us for repeating this information; and we shall contemplate a large picture of the Water-fall of Rhyadr-y-Wenol, in a subsequent Exhibition, with peculiar interest.

The advantages derived by an Artist from studying particular scenes, and transferring them to the canvas, after well considering them, and contemplating them in a variety of lights, and

when offering different effects, are many and great. The pencil acquires a kind of power of enchantment, and attracts the eye of the spectator by a species of fascination. But, this is not without its disadvantages, too, and fidelity, itself, may be a party to them.

Artists who represent uncommon scenes, are more open to criticism, as they depart further from ordinary nature. In proportion as the effects they paint are rare, Spectators are less qualified to judge on them. An instance of this, in regard to the late M. de Louthembourg, is discussed by Mr. P. with a just spirit and discrimination.

I clambered up to the summit of Moel-Siabod. The top of this mountain, like that of its neighbours, is stripped of verdure. On the south side the view of the precipice from its brink, is enough to stupefy the senses, and almost to petrify the whole animal system, so that I found it necessary to keep aloof. The wind blew fresh from the East, and the country in that point was open. I could distinctly make out the ridge of mountains in the vale of Clwyd, and others as far South as Cader Ferwin in Merionethshire. It was a grand and novel sight, the sun strongly shining on those distant objects, and on most of the intermediate varieties of hills, rocks, and water: with a dark cloud forming a gloomy canopy above me, throwing a shade and obscurity all around, which contrasted admirably with the splendour of the eastern distance. Snowdon itself was likewise involved in an almost impenetrable cloud, from the body of vapours that sluggishly moved along. It was altogether to me, wonderfully fine. The sun was now sinking towards the horizon, and tinged the whole atmosphere with his setting colour. I anticipated the glowing exhibition, and prolonged my departure from the mountain, till his rays had lost their influence on our hemisphere. In about half an hour the whole had attained a depth of red, that must be incredible to any but to those who have been eye-witnesses. Snowdon, seemed a dreadful mass of fire; and the clouds which hovered upon his top, and about his base, the consequence of it; the utmost fury of the burning Etna (barring the ill effects of it) could never have displayed a scene more sublime. Glydar mountain on the right, and the other extremity of Moel-Siabod, being detached from Snowdon, received but a small degree of red, as reflected from

him; a circumstance which added greatly to the magnificence of the scene.

————— and now the beamless Sun
Sets as in blood; a dreadful pause ensues,
Deceitful calm, portending fiercer storm,
Sad night at once, with all her deep-dy'd
shades
Falls black and boundless o'er the scene;
suspense
And terror rule the hour.

Mallet's *Excursion*, Cant. i. line 363.

In the Exhibition of 1804, P. J. de Louthembourg, Esq. R. A. submitted a picture to public inspection, the subject of which was taken from the first two lines of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*. The tongue of criticism was loud at the time, and scarcely any were to be found, who did not lavishly bestow upon it most unworthy blame. Thus, ignorant of the changes wrought in the terrestrial, as well as the celestial region, by a fluctuating atmosphere, enhanced by the extreme brilliancy of a setting sun, they presumed to censure a master-piece of art, highly creditable to the hand that executed it. This gentleman having made several excursions into these parts, is intimately acquainted with the effects produced by a luminous sun-set, in a Country, whose mountains are so frequently charged with moisture, which at particular times flies off in evaporation, and causes an uncommon glow of colour.

This defence of a deceased Master, is valuable and honourable: it is also just, in a great degree; though it is possible enough, that we too, were among the censurers, not indeed, of the *extent* of red introduced into the picture, but of the *kind* of red: in fact, of an injudicious choice of pigment, marking less a master, than a mannerist.

Beside studying the laws of Atmospheric refractions, our Artist paid attention to acoustics also. He says in a note, "Mr Evans of Llwyn-y-Goes, once informed me, that as he was going to the top of Snowdon, his guide fell into conversation with a shepherd on the opposite branch of it; nor did they make any extraordinary exertion to be heard; the distance between them was two miles." The elevation of these places, the density or rather rarity, of the Atmosphere, with other circumstances, might contribute to this effect:—cannot philosophy

turn the experiment to some good account? Perhaps too, philosophy might receive from these mountaineers other instructions well worth accepting. The shepherds are perfect prognosticators of the weather; partly by tradition, partly by observation. "The faculty of foretelling the weather, is among them reduced to almost a certainty, grounded upon observations of past ages, and the present."

But, after all, the distinction of this work is the number of scenes with which it brings us acquainted: the author was evidently industrious; and from among his drawings seventy have been selected for plates. Some of these are very pretty; and most of them are interesting, either as pictures, or as representations of remarkable places. We shall not particularize any; but, shall recommend the volume to the Gentlemen of the Principality, to the Patrons of the Fine Arts, and to Artists, who may enjoy opportunities of travelling in Wales. We cannot transcribe these delineations; and must confide in the Artist's fidelity, and skill: they *seem* to be faithful; and to entitle him to rank high among "Honest Welshmen."

As Mr. Pugh is deceased, we cannot offer him advice; but, perhaps, the addition of a Map, of plans marking the situation of particular objects, with the paths to them, so distinctly, that English artists may follow them, without difficulty, might be composed from the writer's papers. Such an addition would be highly useful: for the purpose of the work seems to be rather to stimulate curiosity, than to gratify it. There can be no doubt, but what others, availing themselves of Mr. Pugh's labours might see, not only the same objects under different aspects, but objects to which he has not adverted; to the essential improvement of the Arts. The same service done to South Wales, would make an interesting collection, and probably, would receive support. We trust, however, that such a series would be superintended by the author, to its close; an advantage of unspeakable importance, at all times; but especially, when coloured representations are in question.

Recollections of Italy, England, and America, with Essays on various Subjects, in Morals and Literature. By F. A. de Chateaubriand. 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn, London. 1815.

M. Chateaubriand's *Recollections* are full of the same fire and beauty which pervade his more finished performances. With so rich a fancy, such enthusiastic feeling, we ought never to think of him but as a poet and descriptive writer; as a statesman, or politician, we wish not at present to consider him.

We are afraid these are the last specimens we shall have of the Author's peculiar style of writing—he seems conscious himself of an incipient change in his feelings, and it is not very likely that his new duties and new cares will restore them to their original state. He confesses that he did not listen to the roar of the cascade at Tivoli, even though endeared by classic recollections with the same pleasure that he formerly experienced from the falling of waters in the wilds of America:

I have still a recollection of the happiness which I experienced during a night passed amidst dreary deserts, when my wood fire was half extinguished, my guide asleep, and my horses grazing at a distance.—I have still a recollection, I say, of the happiness which I experienced when I heard the mingled melody of the winds and waters, as I reclined upon the earth, deep in the bosom of the forest. These murmurs, at one time feeble, at another more loud, increasing and decreasing every instant, made me occasionally start; and every tree was to me a sort of lyre, from which the winds extracted strains conveying ineffable delight.

At the present day I perceive that I am less sensible to these charms of nature, and I doubt whether the cataract of Niagara would cause the same degree of admiration in my mind, which it formerly inspired. When one is very young, nature is eloquent in silence, because there is a superabundance in the heart of man. All his futurity is before him (if my Aristarchus will allow me to use this expression) he hopes to impart his sensations to the world, and feeds himself with a thousand chimeras; but at a more advanced age, when the prospect, which we had before us,

passes into the rear, and we are undeceived as to a host of illusions, then nature left to herself, becomes colder and less eloquent, "*Les jardins parlent peu.*" To interest us at this period of life, it is necessary that we have the additional pleasure of society, for we are become less satisfied with ourselves.

M. de C. furnishes another recollection of the same kind, in another part of his work. Speaking of the English Poet, Young, he has occasion to quote a passage from Rousseau: he proceeds,

This passage reminds me, that one night, when I was lying in a cottage, during my American travels, I heard an extraordinary sort of murmur from a neighbouring lake. Conceiving this noise to be the fore-runner of a storm, I went out of the hut to survey the heavens. Never did I see a more beautiful night, or one in which the atmosphere was purer. The lake's expanse was tranquil, and reflected the light of the moon, which shone on the projecting points of the mountains, and on the forests of the desert. An Indian canoe was traversing the waves in silence. The noise which I heard, proceeded from the flood tide of the lake, which was beginning, and which sounded like a sort of groaning as it rose among the rocks. I had left the hut with an idea of a tempest,—let any one judge of the impression which this calm and serene picture must have made upon me:—it was like enchantment.

As M. de C. does not say what lake this was, we know not whether to ascribe this "flood tide" to him, or to his translator;—it is not common, we believe, among lesser bodies of water than the *Ocean* lakes of North America.

In the *Recollections of America*, our author relates his plan for exploring that vast Continent, during a journey of five or six years: part of his design had been anticipated by Sir A. Mackenzie: and part has since been executed by Messrs. Lewis and Pike, on behalf of the United States. Whether M. de C. would have succeeded in his undertaking, it is not possible to say; but, certainly not, unless he had taken better care of himself, and of his footsteps, than he did, on the following occasions.

When I was at the Cataract of Niagara, the Indian ladder being broken, which had formerly been there, I wished, in spite of my guide's representations, to descend to the bottom of the fall by means of a rock,

the craggy points of which projected. It was about two hundred feet high, and I made the attempt. In spite of the roaring cataract, and frightful abyss, which gaped beneath me, my head did not swim, and I descended about forty feet; but here the rock became smooth and vertical, nor were there any longer roots or fissures for my feet to rest upon. I remained hanging all my length by my hands, neither able to re-ascend nor proceed, feeling my fingers open by degrees from the weight of my body, and considering death inevitable. There are few men, who have, in the course of their lives passed two such minutes as I experienced over the yawning horrors of Niagara. My hands at length opened, and I fell; by most extraordinary good fortune, I alighted on the naked rock. It was hard enough to have dashed me in pieces, and yet I did not feel much injured. I was within half an inch of the abyss, yet had not rolled into it; but when the cold water began to penetrate to my skin, I perceived that I had not escaped so easily as I first imagined. I felt an insupportable pain in my left arm, I had broken it above the elbow. My guide, who observed me from above, and to whom I made signs, ran to look for some savages, who with much trouble drew me up by birch cords, and carried me to their habitations.

This was not the only risk I ran at Niagara; on arriving at the Cataract, I alighted, and fastened my horse's bridle round my arm. As I leaned forward to look down, a rattle snake moved in the neighbouring bushes. The horse took fright, reared on his hind legs, and approached the edge of the precipice. I could not disengage my arm from the bridle, and the animal with increasing alarm, drew me after him. His feet were already on the point of slipping over the brink of the gulph, and he was kept from destruction by nothing but the reins. My doom seemed to be fixed, when the animal astonished at the new danger which he all at once perceived, made a final effort, and sprang ten feet from the edge of the precipice.

We cannot but regret that such brilliant illusions should vanish from a mind like M. de Chateaubriand's, although in consequence of increased maturity of judgment. Sometimes we love to gaze on the phantastic beauty of the clouds, even while assured that their dispersion would leave a serener sky.

In the recollections of Italy we have no new objects presented to us; but those which are already familiar are all

newly described. The art of placing a picture in its most advantageous point of view, is peculiarly M. Chateaubriand's. His *Recollections of England* are, we hope, very judicious; they are certainly highly creditable to our national character, and on that account we are afraid to trust entirely to our own judgment in appreciating them. Some of his remarks on our Poets are likewise very just, but we cannot agree with him that Milton was for a long time unpopular among his countrymen, owing to the part he had taken in the time of the republic. This remark seems to have been dictated by that fever of loyalty, to which M. Chateaubriand has been subject since the accession of the Bourbons.

The admirers of superlative excellence will always be confined to a few, because it is only to the few that talents or taste is given: we need look for no secondary cause. The indifference with which the cartoons of Raphael have been sometimes considered, may be accounted for on the same simple ground: but when our author, unbiassed by political prejudices, speaks of Milton with reference to his genius only, his own taste and feeling are immediately manifested in his admiration of the concluding lines of the "*Paradise Lost*" which we have always thought were unjustly censured by Addison.

The world was all before them, where to chuse
Their place of rest, and Providence their
guide:

They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and
slow,

Through Eden took their solitary way.

Addison, who was accustomed to draw his observations from society, finds something very afflicting and melancholy in the idea of solitude and uncertainty which these lines afford; but M. Chateaubriand, who confesses that he has oftener felt solitary among mankind than in deserts, sees in them only the grandeur of the general conception, and the field it opens to the imagination:

All the solitudes of the world opened to
our first father, all those seas which water
unknown lands, all the forests of the ha-
VOL. III. No. 16. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.*

bitable globe, and man left alone with his
sins amidst the deserts of creation.

So much does the appearance of an object depend upon the medium through which it is viewed. Addison, with all his excellencies was no poet, the whole of his laboured performances in verse, will not afford as many beautiful images as may be found in almost any single page of M. Chateaubriand's work.

The *Recollections of America*, like the country that awakens them, are wild and grand, and a little out-stepping what we are accustomed to represent to ourselves. Were we in America, we think it probable we should be of M. Chateaubriand's opinion, and prefer its deserts to its society; especially if we could meet with some of those charming savages which he describes in such fascinating colours, that we almost lose sight of the tomahawk and the scalping knife, and think only of the calumet of peace, and of jetty locks braided with shells, and crowned with woven feathers emulating the dyes of the rainbow. We must not, however, represent our author as a mere romantic visionary; his eagerness in the pursuit of knowledge, his spirit and activity in personal dangers, and the general extension of his views are all deserving of high praise, and we sincerely hope that talents like his will not be frittered away in the solemn trifles of courtly etiquette, or obscured by the blackening vapours of party prejudice.

The second volume of these *Recollections* are chiefly critical. Perhaps it is owing to the high value we set upon the effusions of M. Chateaubriand's own mind, that we are less interested in his remarks on the works of others. They display however much of the sweetness and beauty which we admire in his other performances, and with his observations on men of letters we are particularly pleased. We select the following:

Let us now examine the accusations urged against *men of letters*, most of which appear to me unfounded; mediocrity often consoles itself by calumny. It is urged that *men of letters are not fit for the transaction of business*. Strange idea! that the genius, requisite to produce the *Spirit of the Laws*, was not sufficient to conduct the office of a minister. What! cannot those who sound

so ably the depths of the human heart unravel the intrigues arising from the passions around them? The more we know men, the less are we to be considered capable of governing them?—But this is a sophism which all experience contradicts. The two greatest statesmen of antiquity, Demosthenes, and still more Cicero, were *men of letters* in the most rigid sense of the term. Never, perhaps, did a finer literary genius than Cæsar exist, and it appears that this descendant of Anchises and Venus understood tolerably well how to conduct business. We may cite in England Sir Thomas More, Lords Clarendon, Bacon, and Bolingbroke; in France M. M. de l'Hopital, Lamoignon, d'Aguesseau, Malesherbes, and the greater part of those first ministers who have been furnished by the church.—Nothing could persuade me that Bossuet's was not a head capable of conducting a kingdom, nor that the severe and judicious Boileau would not have made an excellent administrator.

Notwithstanding this spirited vindication of the political capabilities of his bretheren, M. Chateaubriand acknowledges, soon after, that elevated situations are not always the best adapted for heads which have been long accustomed to bend over books. "Forewarned, forearmed," as the brevity of ancient wisdom well expresses it. We congratulate our author on possessing in himself certain sources of honourable and delightful occupation, should he find the bustle of public life, its numerous and ill-rewarded cares, less pleasing to him than the independence and peaceful enjoyments of studious leisure and unambitious quiet.

M. Chateaubriand's account of his visit to Mount Vesuvius, which forms part of these volumes, was given in our first volume, p. 135, &c. The same volume contains his visit to Mont Blanc, p. 1039:

There are several other papers from the pen of this lively author inserted in the course of our work, with various instances of omissions and commissions to which he was made a party by order of Buonaparte. That he was then, as he is now, a loyalist, confirmed in heart and principle, those papers, with their variations decidedly demonstrate, for the lasting honour of his consistency, as a man and a Christian.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church at Salisbury. Illustrated with Engraved Plans, Views, Sections, Details, &c. By John Britton F. S. A. Royal 4to. price 3l. 3s. The Author, London. 1814.

Mr. Britton opens his Preface with a compliment to the public taste, that will act greatly in his favour among the *virtuosi*. He states his confidence in the disposition of the public to remunerate publishers for their liberality in preparing works submitted to general opinion. He says "the English are not only a thinking, but a calculating nation, they are also readers; and in the present age, are very generally capable of appreciating works of merit, and ready to purchase them." We believe Mr. B. has found them so; and therefore, the slight hint of self commendation, included in this remark, may be pardoned in him.

The present is the first of a series contemplated by the author, in which he proposes to illustrate the Cathedrals of our island. There is no work satisfactory at once to the antiquary and the architect, in which the whole of them may be seen. Browne Willis in 1742 attempted a detailed Survey; but his performance comprizes not more than one half of their number, and that, little satisfactory to gentlemen who are acquainted with the powers of modern engraving.

We have had repeated occasions to describe our Cathedral churches, as the most important and interesting of our National Antiquities. They abound in sublimities peculiar to themselves, and are felt as religious structures, as well as seen. They are eminently *Christian* structures; and though we have no primitive monument remaining to which we can trace any common origin, whereby to connect them with the first ages, yet, they are so appropriate to the character they maintain, that none ever beheld them, or entered them, in doubt as to what could be their use, or the intention of those who erected them.

While we are on this subject we could wish to recommend to gentlemen

travelling on the Continent, and indeed, in the Levant, a greater attention than is commonly paid to the more ancient Christian churches. It is true, that the earliest constructions now existing in Italy, can hardly be placed before the sixth, or the fifth century; as at Ravenna, and at Rome: but these are of such magnitude as plainly proves that they are repetitions of predecessors, on a much larger scale. Even St. Clement's, at Rome, supposed to be one of the oldest churches extant, has evidently been composed after a variety of hints and reflections, derived from experience. The most ancient places of worship known are certainly the Catacombs; some of these are hollowed out into forms resembling aisles and domes; and it would be a curious circumstance if the dome, which eminently distinguished Christian edifices in after ages, should have derived its origin or rather its application, from subterranean apartments.

We do not mean to infer, that the antient Temples were not crowned by domes; while the Pantheon stands, no such thought can be entertained; yet by far the greater number are square; and those with domes are, we believe, exclusively, Roman. We recollect no round temple in Greece, or in the East: neither do we recollect any remains of primitive Christian Churches, from which their original form can be inferred, with certainty. It is somewhat remarkable, that tradition, or ruins, should not have preserved the memory of such, in some places: for though persecution depressed the public appearance of the christian faith, at first, though most cities have been destroyed by war, and tumult, yet Antioch, Smyrna, Athens, Corinth, and a few other places have maintained the faith, sufficiently, as it might be supposed, to have transmitted the memory of their sacred buildings—of the places where they stood—of their form, &c. We recommend to travellers a closer enquiry into these particulars; accident may render such enquiry productive of unexpected information.

It is hopeless to look for such gratification among ourselves. The original churches of the Britons were made of wattles; the perishable nature of the

material suffered them to exist scarcely longer than our lath and plaster buildings; which decay before *one* generation is expired. And if more solid timbers were employed in constructing them, as doubtless was the case sometimes, yet so often have they been visited by the flames of war, that only the memory of them remains. Whatever churches were built by the Saxons, are not only of too late a date to be primitive, but they were certainly transcripts from the Roman structures of those days; and these we can trace in Rome itself.

It is therefore, as demonstrations of the power and wealth, and skill of our ancestors, that we contemplate our present magnificent Cathedrals; as the piety, too, of the age, as the national disposition towards the church.

That people could not be weak, which could raise these structures; and this we feel, when we ask ourselves, what exertions such works would demand, if they were to be executed in the present day? Neither could that people be in a state of poverty; though it is likely enough, that their riches did not consist in masses of the precious metals. Wealth is a relative term; the supports of life were wealth in those days, and general good will was the source whence it flowed. It is true, that the landed estate of the Church was considerable; but its returns were slow: they might gradually finish a building, but the more prompt donations of the public, or of distinguished individuals, must have formed a great part of the funds. In fact, individuals, not seldom, built portions of churches, &c. at their own cost; and these are occasionally marked with inscriptions, or armerial bearings.

Power and cost, to be understood, demand consideration and inquiry, but the skill of the builder is instantly striking. Who raised these immense masses into the air? Who calculated their relative pressure, their counterpoises, their bearings? Who adjusted their resistance in every part, and thereby ensured their duration for ages? If it were the ecclesiastics themselves, they must have had among them very different men from those which the grosser notions of the uninformed attach to their character. If professed Archi-

fects were the directors of these structures, how greatly is it to be lamented, that so little is known concerning men of so much merit! Their names, their memories, *ought not* to have died. We should be happy to become acquainted with their principles, with their modes of practice, with their proceedings; if any memoranda of them remain.

It is the purpose of books like the present, by illustrating the history and peculiarity of these structures to recover whatever may gratify curiosity on these and other points. The labour of research is great:—musty records, and worm-eaten documents, long ago laid aside and forgotten, must be examined with a scrupulosity unknown to general readers. The first difficulty is to learn where to find them: then follows that of being able to understand them. Fortunately, in some instances, antient writers have preserved the testimony of such documents, now lost, often in their very words; and these afford assistance, for which we feel grateful. A general acquaintance with such buildings, also furnishes opportunity of comparisons extremely instructive: the parts of buildings, sometimes, date themselves; sometimes they instruct us in what sense antient writers used particular words. Many edifices have been described as *built*, when they were only partially rebuilt, or extensively *repaired*: many have been said to be *destroyed*, when they were rendered unfit for their purpose; and in the case of Churches, unsafe for the reception, or incompetent to the accommodation, of the numbers which they were expected, occasionally, to contain.

In short, the History of these structures, is a liberal, a gratifying, and a patriotic Study; and when it is conducted on proper principles, when fancy is subdued, and governed by fact, when imagination and theoretic visions are banished, and demonstration so far as is possible, is followed, then it becomes national. For it should never be forgot, that the history of these structures, is a branch of our National History, nor is our National History complete, unless these have their due place and importance.

In this digression, we have not lost

sight of Mr. Britton: he traces the history of this Cathedral with care and attention: he places under our inspection not merely prospects of the Edifice, taken generally, but also views of the most striking objects it contains, as well interior as exterior; and to these he adds, details of particular parts, such as in his judgment, merit this distinction. The whole is executed with great care, and, we doubt not, with equal accuracy. The former works of the author are security for his attention to the present; which, if we are not mistaken, will prove of greater magnitude than any which he has so happily accomplished.

The See of Salisbury is not the most antient in our island; the seat of the Bishop is said to have been alternately at Wilton, at Sunning, and at Ramsbury, before it was fixed at Salisbury. The first foundation of the church appears to have been at Old Sarum about 1075, by Herman the Bishop, under William the Conqueror. Osmund, one of William's followers and favourites, succeeded in 1078, and completed what his predecessor had left unfinished. The church was dedicated April 5, 1092. Being in a high situation, and exposed to the weather, it sustained considerable injury, at times. Osmund, who was afterwards canonized, and therefore must now be honoured with the title of *Saint*, compiled the *Use*, or *Breviary*, *Missal*, and *Ritual* since called of *Sarum*, for his church; he regulated the confusion that disfigured Ecclesiastical Rites, in points left to the discretion of the priest officiating, and established a uniformity throughout the sacerdotal functions. It gradually spread almost over all England, Wales, and Ireland. After these reformatations, and an incumbency of twenty years, Osmund died in December 1099.

In 1456, after five years of application, and great expences on the part of Bishop Beauchamp, who then filled the See, Pope Calixtus III. directed the canonization of Osmund; and English Saints being rare articles, a vast multitude of people celebrated his feast for the first time on the fifteenth of July, in the following year. "Innumerable miracles," according to the writer of Britannia

Sancta, "were wrought at his tomb, not only in the cure of all diseases, but even in raising the dead to life."

Roger succeeded Osmund: he was raised from the lowest condition to the highest power and state in the Realm: envy followed, of course; a reverse took place in his old age; he saw his relatives and friends slain, or imprisoned, and he died in deep disgrace.

The Church continued at Old Sarum, till a new edifice, the present Cathedral, was consecrated at Salisbury, under the Episcopacy of Edward Poore. April 28, 1220, the foundation was laid. Divine Service was first celebrated in it, on Michaelmas day, 1225.——

From this time it increased in riches, ornament, and distinction. It was not fully completed till 1258. The cost of the buildings is stated at forty thousand marks, or 26,666l. 13s. 4d.

The Bishoprick partook of the character of the times: it was occupied at some periods by men of talents and learning, at others, by "dunces and dwarfs." Cardinal Campeggio is one of the most distinguished; and Mr. Britton commends his firmness, with that of Wolsey, in resisting Henry VIII. Bishop Jewel has still greater claims to distinction.

The Cathedral is remarkable, as being the most uniform, regular and systematic in its arrangement of any of our ancient Cathedrals. It appears to have been constructed from one design, faithfully followed, and well preserved: and it is from its situation, the best seen of any. This renders it peculiarly imposing to the eye of strangers.

The Spire is an after-thought. It is octangular; four of its sides rest on the walls of the tower: and four on arches raised at the angles. The later Architect was desirous of raising a *high* monument of his abilities; and he has succeeded; his work is an object of popular curiosity, and of great interest to the profession. From the ground to the highest point of the Spire is four hundred and four feet. It is of stone, with timber work inside. It has now braved the storms and tempests of more than five centuries; which manifests the skill of the Architect, who had most alarming difficulties to struggle with;

curious as it, we strongly doubt whether it really adds to the dignity of the fabric.

The plates form the principal body of this volume. They represent views, external and internal sections, detached parts, mouldings, ornaments, finials, &c. of rich and diversified sculpture. A selection of the more antient monumental figures of bishops and warriors is also inserted; which gives occasion to various biographical information. The work concludes with a chronological table of the bishops, and their translations from, and to, other sees. The whole forms a history well entitled to the attention of the antiquary and the artist, highly proper for the gentleman's library, and for the collections of friends to the arts and sciences.

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of our forefathers does not bind us to an imitation of it, in structures erected in modern days; but we humbly conceive it *does* bind us to the *duty* of not disfiguring antient works by introducing heterogeneous objects, into buildings transmitted to us from them. We are always vexed to see screens of Grecian architecture separating the choir from the rest of the building, which is Gothic: what should we say, to a gothic screen in St. Pauls Church? The style and the principles of these species of architecture are so dissimilar, that, to mix them, is to murder both.

Let this have its due weight, with modern beautifiers of ancient churches. But, it does not preclude those proper accommodations which the Protestant worship demands, as distinct from the Popish. We have no processions, to speak of; whereas the catholic worship was often fixed on these, and the "long drawn aisle" was necessary for their purpose. Mr. Britton, must be understood to censure some of the alterations made by the late Mr. Wyatt, in Salisbury Cathedral: and if the altar is so far removed into the lady chapel, as to abate the efficacy of the voice of readers, or ministers, addressed to worshippers in the choir, the error is gross. It should never be forgot, that worship is the great and primary end of these structures; and if they are too large, too long, too

high, or too intricate for worship, they are worse than useless. It signifies nothing how grand, how spacious, how highly decorated they may be;—not the beholder but the hearer, is to profit by the service; not the mere spectator joins in prayer or praise; but he whose heart accompanies the service, which cannot be said of one who hears indistinctly the sound, without understanding the sense:—the service might better be performed in Latin; for then the English worshipper could not be disappointed. On the other hand, it must be confessed, that cumbrous monuments ill placed, crowded *attachments* to the walls, with their uncouth accompaniments *should* be removed, without compunction. Places less conspicuous may be found for them. And to say truth, our grand National repository of such *things*, is so overloaded with them, that we are ashamed when called on to accompany foreigners of taste and judgment, to that abode of departed greatness, and monumental labours. It demonstrates at once the numbers of our eminent personages, and the little attention of our Ecclesiastical *cognoscenti*, to decorum and propriety.

After what we have said, we must be understood to wish every success to Mr. Britton, arising from the protection of the Public; together with health and vigour to complete his work, which may, entitle it to partake of the duration and distinction of the subjects it is intended to comprize.

Jonah. The Seatonian Prize Poem,
for the year 1815. By J. W. Bellamy,
M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge.
Taylor and Hessey, London.

Jonah was an impatient Prophet: sudden, rash, violent, wilful, headstrong: when ordered to the East, he fled to the West, when disappointed of his expected fulfilment of his predictions, his anger burst out, in no decent terms. Such a mind, struggling against inspiration, conscious of the present Deity, yet unwillingly conscious, intent on evasion, and casting about in every direction for an excuse; at once pious and restive, impelled, yet resisting—such

a mind, affords a noble character for Poetry; and such is Jonah.

We cannot therefore approve of the flowery opening of this poem: "thymy paths and vine-clad slopes," "palmy groves and breezy hills." "where wild flowers charmed the way," should have been exchanged for the ruggednesses of the sea-shore, or for the austerities of the Desert, or for the magnitude of mountain scenery. But, to say truth, in our conception, nothing could have been more favourable to the Poet, than opening with the Storm at Sea; a storm directed by Jehovah, not for the purpose of shipwreck, but of detection only. The prophet asleep during the early part, awakened by the toiling mariners, their reluctance and labours to avoid complying with his directions, their invocations when complying, and their anxious watching of the consequences, are all highly poetic circumstances, and not less novel than poetic.

The force of contrast would have been altogether in favour of the Poet, had he made his impatient Prophet touch on the edge of the desert, in his passage to Nineveh, where the phenomena of the localities would have been entirely different from his maritime scenery, yet equally sublime, and terrific. A third series of horrors, in the anticipated destruction of Nineveh, would have afforded ample scope for the pathetic, whatever machinery had been suggested as the means of that overthrow, whether lightning and tempest, an earthquake, or a volcano, as in the instance of Sodom.

These impediments to impatience might have displayed the Prophet's failing;—but, he should have been ashamed of this failing, after being reprimanded on the subject of the gourd: hence the moral of the story,—a cure for impatience: no unfit subject for a prize Poem, at either University.

The earlier incidents would have been on a large scale, and susceptible of appropriate grandeur; the growth and decay of the gourd is more domestic. If we mistake not, the genius of this successful competitor for the Seatonian prize, is much more turned to modest and domestic incident than to the furious and prodigious. He is the happier man. The

expostulation of Deity with Jonah on the affair of the Gourd strikes us as most in Mr. Bellamy's own manner.

Beneath yon gourd that nods above the glade, [shade,
And eastward broadly spreads its grateful
Why turns the Prophet with an angry eye
To Ninus' domes, that rear their splendour high?

Is it, that late, with mournful sackcloth spread,
In contrite grief her children bow'd the head,
Turn'd from the daring evil of their way,
And shunn'd the deeds that darkly loathe the day?

Is it that God, enthron'd in sapphire light,
Boundless in love, in mercy infinite, [sigh,
Heard every prayer, and marked each rising
And bade His Angel pass innocuous by?

That He, who wields the fierceness of the main,
And showers His vengeance on the offending plain,

When Ninus trembled at His Servant's word,
Paused in His wrath, and stay'd His lifted sword?

Ah! check, weak Seer, that evil heart of pride,
Nor rashly wield the bolt to man denied;
Renounce the vain, the impious wish to rise
Beyond thy strength:—be humble, and be wise.

Thine is a gracious God, whose pitying eye
Beams not with joy, when'er the wicked die;
His voice benign will hail the wandering child,
By treacherous Sin, and Pleasure's lure beguiled,

To weeping Penitence a pardon give,
Calm every fear, and bid the suppliant live.
Not His the shortened arm, nor heavy ear,
That cannot rescue, and that will not hear;
He lists alike, as Sovereign Lord of all,
The prayer of princes, and the captive's call.
No tear of Penitence unheeded flows;
Unmark'd no pang that silent Sorrow knows;
Nor when Affliction breathes her feeble moan,
Unheard ascends the sigh before His Throne.

Grateful to thee the gourd's refreshing shade
While Summer's beam in burning radiance play'd; [seen,
But, when the worm, with venom'd tooth un-
Preyed on its strength, nor spar'd the foliage green; [ing head,
When the fierce east wind scourg'd thy faint-
The heaven thy curtain, and the earth thy bed;

How didst thou weep the transient comfort flown,

Sprung of the night—ere day departed gone!
Yet, shall not God repentant Ninus spare,
Mark all her grief, His threatened wrath for-
bear?

Shall not her tears impending vengeance stay,
And wash the record of her guilt away?
What though the Almighty marked the traitor train

Of hideous Sin troop wildly o'er the plain,
And by thy voice the awful menace spread
Of treasure'd wrath to scourge each guilty head,
To lay the stubborn pride of Ninus low,
And when the scoffer in her overthrow,—
If thou, fond man, in fancied power array'd,
Couldst weep the ruin of thy favourite shade,
Tho' the frail root ne'er own'd thy culturing hand, [her'd land;—

Plucking the wild weeds from the cum-
Say—shall not God forbid his wrath to burn,
When from their guilty trance His children turn?

Grateful to Him ascends the contrite prayer;
And shall not He the mighty city spare?

Shall He, to Death her infant offspring doom,
Her flocks and herds in one vast wreck con-
sume,

Whose care the hungry lion's want supplies,
Nor, unrelenting, notes the raven's cries?

Lord of all Power and Might! whose plastic hand [spann'd;

Built worlds on worlds, and all creation
Prompt at whose word the winged whirlwinds fly,

And the red bolt fulfils its destiny;
Who shall reprove with noisy babblings vain
The righteous judgments of thy boundless reign? [blind,

Hence, child of Pride, with specious reason
Nor scan the purpose of the Eternal Mind;
Blame not the arm that spares the prostrate foe,

Nor deal Heaven's vengeance round, and chide
the tardy blow.

God of all Love! where'er Eve's silver star
Rears her pale crest, and guides her wander-
ing car,—

Where'er the day-spring visits from on high
The heart insensible, the darken'd eye,—
Thine be the incense of each grateful shrine,
And all the praise of love unequalled—Thine!

Low at Thy Throne, let Earth's frail children
bend, [Friend.

And hail Thee, Lord, their Father and their
And chief may we, illum'd by Mercy's rays,
From thousand temples swell the hymn of
praise;

Teach us to tread, forgiving and forgiven,
The path of life, and wait the joys of heaven;
Hav'ned at last, where loveliest prospects rise,
Our home of promised rest, our Eden in the
skies.

*The Works of Thomas Gray; with
Memoirs of his Life and Writings. By
Wm. Mason. To which are subjoined
Extracts Philological, Poetical, and Cri-
tical, from the Author's Original Manu-
scripts, selected and arranged. By
Thomas James Mathias. 2 vols. 4to.
Price £7. 7s.*

THE character of a mere man of let-
ters, who studies only for his own im-
provement and delight, has of late but
seldom come before us. Twenty years
of war and party violence seem to have
given a tinge to all our prospects and
pursuits. Ambition mingles itself even
with the social relations of life, and if
one member of a family display any
particular talent, those connected with
him immediately begin to calculate in
what way it may be turned to the best
advantage. Perhaps there never was a
man less affected by considerations of
fame or interest than Mr. Gray, whose
blameless life was passed almost without
interruption, in the bosom of retire-
ment; who gave but little of the fruits
of his studies to the world, but who left
behind him a mass of information on
every subject, which we are very glad
to see laid open to the public eye,
not more for its intrinsic value, than as
an encouragement to the acquisition of
knowledge, from this incontestible
proof that it is its own exceeding great
reward.

The first volume of the work before
us consists of the republication of the
Life and Letters of Gray, as edited by
Mason, with some addition to the cor-
respondence, from Mr. Gray's letters to
Horace Walpole; two translations of his
elegy into the Latin, and one into the
Greek language, by different gentle-

men; also, of his sonnet on the death of
West, into elegant Italian, by the present
editor; who has also enriched this vo-
lume with a memoir of a particular
friend of his own, and an intimate one
of Mr. Gray's, the late Rev. Nor-
ton Nicholls, of Lound and Bradwell, in
the County of Suffolk. This gentle-
man's mind seems to have been deeply
imbued with all that learning which
such examples as Mr. Gray and Mr.
Mathias teach us to look upon with re-
verence; and his exemplary conduct in
life inclines us to regard his valuable
attainments with still more pleasure.

The second volume is entirely new to
the public, and exhibits Mr. Gray as a
geographer, an antiquary, a naturalist,
a scholar, a critic, and a profound
platonist. In every light in which he
is viewed, his attainments derive new
lustre from the radiance in which they
are decked, by the eloquence of Mr.
Mathias, who delights in paying his full
tribute of admiration to the worth and
genius he is well calculated to appre-
ciate. The enthusiasm with which he
describes his feelings on being put into
possession of Mr. Gray's manuscript
remarks on the writings of Plato, would
in itself have proved a sufficient pass-
port for his admittance into that lofty
school where the sublimest philosophy
was taught, in conjunction with the
purest principles.

When the editor, (says he) first heard
that the works of Plato had been the sub-
ject of Mr. Gray's serious and critical at-
tention, and that he had illustrated them by
an analysis, and by ample annotations, his
curiosity was raised to no ordinary height.
When the names of Plato and of Gray, of
the philosopher and of the poet, were thus
united, it was difficult to set bounds to his,
or indeed to any, expectation. But when the
volume, containing these important re-
marks, was first delivered into his hands,
his sensation at the time reminded him of
that which was experienced by an eminent
scholar, at his discovery of the darker and
more sublime hymns which antiquity has
ascribed to Orpheus. His words on that
occasion are as pleasing and as interesting
as the enthusiasm was noble which in-
spired them: "In abyssum quandam mys-
teriorum descendere videbar, quam silente
mundo, solis vigilantibus astris et luna,
μελανρπατες ιατος ημνους αντ' αυου
sumpsi."

Mr. Mathias in a subsequent part of the volume, beautifully describes the effect of the Platonic doctrine on Mr. Gray, the tranquil frame of whose soul peculiarly fitted it for the reception of the "ethic harmonies." The practical benefit that accrued to him from subjecting his will to their regulation, may be seen in his early abstraction from the vanities of the world, and his emancipation from all evil passions. On this point we shall be glad to gain him the esteem which has, in some measure, been withheld from him by those who confound reflection with moroseness, and paucity of wants with impatience under obligation. Perhaps had Gray shewn more weaknesses, he would have excited greater sympathy; but we scarcely know how to express ourselves towards a man who seems careless of our praise, and may defy our censure. Neither among the fair sex has his character had any particular admirers, his talents never having been subjugated to their charms, he stands aloof from the rest of mankind, even in this sacred point of mental union, which scarcely an individual is so unfortunate as not to own the influence of, at some period of his life. It is a little singular, that neither Gray nor Collins should allude, except in very slight and general terms, to the power of love; so different were their lyres tuned from that of Anacreon, who complains that in whatever way he struck the strings, it would sing of nothing else. Mr. Gray's muse was obstinate too in her own way; and we must acknowledge that in the following instance, we do not like the lady any the worse for her pettishness:

When the late Duke of Grafton was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, it is known that Mr. Gray, from an impulse of what he looked on as a species of duty, spontaneously offered to write the ode for his Grace's Installation. He considered it, nevertheless, as a sort of task, or a set composition; and a considerable time passed before he could prevail upon himself, or before he actually felt the power, to begin it. But one morning after breakfast, Mr. Nicholls called on him, and knocking at his chamber door, Mr. Gray got up, hastily, and threw it open himself, and running up to him, in a hurried voice and tone, exclaimed,—Hence, avaunt;

'tis holy ground! — Mr. Nicholls was so astonished, that he thought his senses were deranged; but Mr. Gray in a moment after resumed his usual pleasant manner, and repeating several verses at the beginning of that inimitable composition, said,—Well: I have begun the Ode, and now I shall finish it. It would seem, by this interesting anecdote, that the genius of Gray sometimes resembled the armed apparition in Shakespeare's master-tragedy; — He would not be commanded.

Mr. Mathias gives several other anecdotes of Mr. Gray, all of which are pleasing, and some highly valuable, as containing the unreserved opinions of a man, whose judgment was, at all times, unbiassed by passion; whose principles were in the full vigour of integrity, the consciousness of which never fails to give that tone to the speaker which must impress his hearers in his favour. Nor are the Editor's own reflections the least valuable part of these volumes: penetration, critical correctness, with an adequate knowledge of every thing that he wishes to explain, are conspicuous in all his observations, which are conveyed in language the most eloquent and energetic. There is a fine and dignified consciousness of mental wealth in every thing he says, and in his closing remarks on the advantages of a private station, "where only great writers have leisure to do great things," it is easy to recognize the feelings of one who can well resign the pleasures and greatness of the world, which after all can offer him no enjoyment so fascinating, no distinctions so honourable, as those which he easily provides for himself, without hazard to virtue, or excitement to envy.

The engravings to this work are not in a style suitable to its expense. They consist of an indifferently executed portrait of Gray, from the original picture, in possession of the Master and Fellows, of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; a very moderate drawing by Paul Sandby, of the Church of Stoke Pogis; a meagre monumental design, and two vignette medallions of Gray and Mason, from their cenotaphs in Westminster Abbey. Altogether, however, these volumes will form an acceptable addition to the library of the gentleman and scholar, and

we are as much disposed as the Editor to rejoice in the most appropriate and happy destiny by which the writings of Mr. Gray were reconducted to the spot which gave them birth, "to those very groves where the Poet describes his Cam as lingering with delight, where Science so eminently marked him as her own, where he had sojourned so long with Freedom by his side, and where their wonted fires might be expected again to live, and their light to be re-kindled "under the influence of their own sun, and of their own constellations."

Symbolic Illustrations of the History of England, from the Roman Invasion to the present Time: accompanied with a Narrative of the principal Events. By Mary Ann Randall, of Bath. Quarto. Black and Co. London. 1815.

A pleasing and appropriate Dedication to H. R. H. the Princess Elizabeth, introduces this Volume, and is followed by a sensible and modest Preface. Mrs. Randall describes her work as intended solely for youth, and to promote the objects of their Education. Curiosity is a most powerful agent in young minds; and whatever stimulates curiosity, in a laudable manner, merits distinction. As a History of England, the execution of this work is novel; though the authoress very candidly informs us, that "it claims but little merit on the score of originality; as the idea was first suggested to her mind by a figure in M. Von Feinagle's publication on *Mnemonics*."

The application of similar Symbols to the History of England, is this lady's own thought; and the narrative that accompanies the plates is very creditable to her talents. We have no hesitation, in saying, that a young lady, can hardly peruse the explanation, while delineating the symbol annexed, without making considerable progress in her acquaintance with English History; and what is most to be desired, fixing the leading points of it on her mind.

As we formerly announced the commencement of this work, we shall now enlarge on its contents. We congratulate Mrs. R. on its conclusion,

and especially on the national incident, with which it closes. Nothing could be so favourable to a Symbolist, as the conclusion of a War, in which the spirit of her countrymen has been displayed to their immortal renown.

Her last Vignette exhibits the Integrity of the *British Empire*, by the Union of *England with Wales, Scotland, and Ireland*. Connected with the Monarchy, appear the Emblems of our Colonies in the *East and West Indies*.

Her last plate comprizes two colossal pillars, one Naval, the other Military. The capital of the Naval pillar is ornamented with an anchor, prows of ships, wreaths of laurel, and other nautical emblems; that of the Military pillar is surrounded by the walls of a city, scaling ladders, enemies' flags, garlands of oak-leaves, and other trophies. On the abacus of one pillar is inscribed NELSON, on the other WELLINGTON. Wreathed around the shaft of each column, are the names of the gallant commanders, and numerous flags, attached to each, commemorate the heroes who have been the honour and the defence of their country. It was impossible to insert all; but a list so honourable as Mrs. R. has combined, is a striking ornament and a most felicitous termination. We insert the Article as a specimen of the Writer's manner.

PLATE XXXIX.

It is impossible to dismiss this volume, without adverting, in some way, to the important events that succeeded the Peace of Amiens. I shall not attempt to give a connected narrative of all the interesting transactions that followed the renewal of war in 1803,—a task to which I feel totally inadequate. Suffice it to say, that the despotism and inordinate ambition of Buonaparte (who in 1804 assumed the title of "Napoleon, Emperor of the French") was such, that at length a general combination of the Powers of Europe was formed to oppose him. Disappointed in his aim of subjugating by fraud or force the little island of Britain, he resolved to unite all Europe under his controul, and then to overwhelm the "haughty Islanders" with a force too great to be resisted. But in the midst of these gigantic projects, he was taught to feel that he was not omnipotent. In 1812, his numerous armies perished on the plains of Moscow,—not only by the sword, but by the powerful agency of inclement skies.

The battle of Leipsic released Germany and all the neighbouring states from the yoke. The Prince of Orange was restored to his native dominions in December 1814. In April following, Louis XVIII. was seated on the throne of his ancestors, and the Usurper Buonaparte banished to the Island of Elba.

But such were the astonishing vicissitudes of these times, that ere one year was passed over, Buonaparte was again in possession of the empire, and Louis once more a fugitive. The Allied Powers, enraged at this new instance of perfidy and falsehood, again drew their swords in the cause of justice. The English army under the Duke of Wellington, and the Prussians under the veteran Blücher, opposed Buonaparte on the plains of Waterloo.—This battle, so sanguinary in its details, and so important in its consequences, terminated in favour of the Allies. The English troops sustained the impetuous onset of the French with undaunted resolution; and the French cuirassiers, though covered with armour, were unable to withstand the bayonets of the British army.

Buonaparte fled back to Paris—a second time he was compelled to abdicate the throne—and on the 3d of July 1815 the VICTORIOUS DUKE OF WELLINGTON ENTERED PARIS!

Buonaparte retired to Rochfort, with the design of sailing to America; but finding his escape impracticable, from the vigilance of a British blockading squadron, he was induced to surrender himself to Captain Maitland of the *Bellerophon* on the 22d of July. The British Government would not allow him to land in England; but “deemed it expedient, in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the Island of St. Helena should be allotted for his future residence, under such regulations as may be necessary for the security of his person.”

The annexed Plate of the *Naval and Military Columns* is intended to commemorate the Names of some of the most distinguished Heroes, to whose valour Britain owes her independence, and Europe her deliverance from oppression.

“England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud feet of a conqueror,
“But when it first did help to wound itself.

“Come the three corners of the world in arms,
“And we shall shock them!—nought shall
make us rue,

“If England to itself do rest but true.”

SHAKESPEARE, *King John*.

Outlines of the Physiognomical System

of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim: indicating the disposition and manifestations of the Mind. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. 12mo. price 8s. Baldwin and Co. London, 1815.

WE have attended with great interest some of the Lectures delivered by Dr. Spurzheim; and we have no doubt, of the truth of certain parts of his system. There are other parts, however, which, to say the least of them, are not yet sufficiently proved. Nature has, unquestionably, appointed organs, proper to each of the senses, respectively: and no man expects to see with his nose, whatever number of spectacles may saddle it, or to smell with his eyes: in like manner, there are general marks of disposition in the countenance: and one looks like a shrewd man, another like a dolt: we should accept advice from one, though we never saw him before; another we should deem an idiot, and shun his company.

But, when we are directed to consider some individuals as born “mathematicians, mechanicians, musicians, philologists, metaphysicians, poets, &c.”—we hesitate. To allow these to be innate, natural faculties, is to attribute too little to the force of habit, of situation in life, and to the incalculable power of incident, and accident. We can conceive, perhaps, that bodily disposition may be marked in the body, and therefore, in the head, as an Epitome of the whole frame: but, an organ of mental disposition, we should not expect to find there. “Greediness (gluttony) and drunkenness depend on a certain organization,” says our author—perhaps, we ought to add—“of the palate, or of the stomach,”—yet, many thousands of persons who have precisely the same organization, are neither gluttons nor drunkards. Admitting this, however, we can by no means tolerate the notion of veneration, hope, religion, and other sentiments of the soul, being governed by any organ, or impelled by any modification of matter.

Formerly, much was attributed to the blood. The current that ran in the

veins of the son of a hero, was expected to be heroic, to impell the descendants to valour, and valourous deeds, down to, we know, not how many generations. The Spectator informs us, that in his day, a mixture of Jewish blood, was thought to impell the patient to usury, *volens volens*: intermarriage with a Stock-jobber—then a new profession at Jonathan's—was the cause of certain well meaning gentlemen cheating at cards, lying in conversation propagating false reports, &c. Had he lived in our day, what contradictions had his theory found, in the present race of conscientious, upright, and downright honest men of the Stock Exchange! Yet certain it is, that there is great diversity of heads and skulls among the inmates of that famous establishment. Notwithstanding the essential difference between a *bull* and a *bear*, we never could perceive that the heads of *bulls* and *bears* changed in any part of the skull; though many changes in such instances strongly affect the muscles of the forehead, of the eye-brows, of the mouth, and give a wonderful acuteness to the organ of listening, in the ear.

There are other Assemblies in a distant part of the Metropolis, where, instead of being denominated *bulls* and *bears*, the distinguishing terms are *ins* and *outs*;—but we never could perceive when an *in* became an *out*, or an *out* became an *in*, any difference in the *solid* structure of the head. The muscles of the face, indeed, became lank, or plump according to circumstances; the eyes were affected, and the eye-brows; sometimes, too, the organ of recollection, or of acknowledgement, suffered by the change; and frequently, the spine was attacked by a kind of rigidity, an affection not properly rheumatic, yet comparable to that disorder only; and this in those very persons who had been most noticed for flexibility and condescension. We expect, that the doctrine of Doctors Gall and Spurzheim will be popular among the parties alluded to:—for, if an individual is impelled by a prominent organ of lying to falsify, by an organ of upplantation to supplant, by an organ of compliance to comply, by an organ of opposition to oppose, who can be at

a loss for an excuse, when he lies, supplants, complies, or opposes? The best friend in the world, when supplanted, *must* be satisfied with the cause assigned, for how could the culprit help it?

We expect, too, that the ladies of fashion will favour this theory. It was long ago laid down as indisputable,

That when weak women go astray,

The stars are more in fault than they; and now, we need but learn a little from Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, to discern certain organs of vanity,—which Panoramists formerly supposed to be seated in the eyes—but, which these better informed practitioners have placed at the very back part of the head; adjoining the organ of self-esteem on one side—which is not amiss;—on the other side, adjoining the organ of cautiousness—which is diametrically opposite to public opinion, and to notorious facts.

Dr. S. shall speak for himself.

XI. ORGAN OF LOVE OF APPROBATION.

Persons who are fond of being caressed, honoured and applauded, in short, who are ambitious, have posteriorly the upper and lateral part of the head greatly developed. Gall calls this the organ of ambition or vanity, according to the object. It is called ambition if the object to which we aspire be of importance, and vanity if we endeavour to distinguish ourselves by little things. I consider the activity of this faculty in a general way. Certain animals are sensible to caresses and flattery; while others are destitute of this sentiment. It is the same with man; for some persons are fond of flattery or of applause; they wish to be distinguished and to be honoured, and with this view make use of various means—of dresses, of decorations, &c. This faculty makes us attentive to the opinion which others have of us, and it loves their approbation in general, without determining the object or the manner of acquiring their approbation. It may act upon things of the highest importance, upon altogether indifferent, or upon useful, or even hurtful, objects. A coachman endowed with this faculty is pleased if his manner of conducting horses be approved, and a general is elated if he be applauded by his nation for leading an army to victory.

We do not doubt of the existence of this organ. I call it, according to its special faculty, the organ of approbation. This faculty contributes much, and is necessary,

to society; for it excites the other faculties, and produces emulation and the point of honour. Its activity, when too strong or irregular, causes many abuses; and its want makes us indifferent to the opinions of others. This faculty is more active in women than in men, and even in certain nations more than in others. There is accordingly a greater number of women than of men alienated from vanity. We have met with only one mad man alienated from vanity.

Whether our generals will greatly improve of being associated with coachmen, and our ladies with beggars, must be left to the decision of Time! We are afraid that some confusion of ideas, has injured this Chapter; as we are almost sure it has another, which we insert.

XV. ORGAN OF HOPE.

It seems to me that there is a particular sentiment of hope. Gall considers hope as belonging to every organ; but I think there is a difference between desire or want, and hope. Every faculty, being active, produces desire: therefore even animals desire; and while the respective organ is active, they wish the satisfaction of their desires; but I do not believe that they have the sentiment of hope. I consider this sentiment as proper to man. No other faculty can produce hope or the inclination to believe and to expect; and therefore I admit a particular organ for manifestations of this kind. This sentiment is indeed necessary in almost every situation; it gives hope in the present as well as of a future life. In religion it is called faith. Persons endowed with it in too high a degree are credulous. The organ of hope seems to be situated on the side of that of veneration; but it requires future examinations, before it can be admitted; though I have many observations which support this organ.

Here, the Doctor has confounded Hope with Faith: this is incorrect. Hope looks forward to future good; we do not hope for evil: Faith believes the existence of both good and evil: one it desires, the other it dreads. Hope is personal; Faith ranges throughout all worlds: Hope, therefore, is limited: Faith is unlimited: and the whole soul may be absorbed by Faith, according to knowledge; but no man hopes for all he knows of.

Our opinion of this system, then, is, that it stands in need of much finishing, and much qualification: nevertheless, the basis of it is found in nature. Na-

ture has set certain marks on certain characters: these, restricted to the animal frame, are subjects of daily observation; but, to extend the influence of conformation beyond certain limits, seems to us hazardous; and were we obliged to chuse a party we should rather incline to the inverse proposition:—that, the organ is rendered prominent by continued indulgence of the cause:—a man who practises cunning acquires a cunning look;—a man who studies deeply acquires a habit of gravity; as a professed musician certainly improves his musical ear, so any other acquired habit may have its influence on some other part. The difficulty is to ascertain which part is affected by this particular habit, and why not others rather than this.

As an abridgement, we think the writer has executed his task with skill: his volume is a fair and favourable epitome of the general system, and of the larger and more expensive works of the learned Doctors, who have elucidated a very dark subject, and perhaps have led the way to further discoveries in due time.

A Treatise on Topography, for both

Civil and Military purposes. Compiled and partly written by C. S. De Malortie, of the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich. 2 vols. 18mo. price 1l. 11s. 6d. Egerton, London, 1815.

THE Art of War, strictly speaking, as an Art, is of the greatest importance on a Continent, where neighbours are separated only by a brook or a road, or a small hill; and according to the caprice of a few men in power are liable to change their character towards each other in the course of a few hours. Friends to-day, enemies to-morrow:—now dealing with each other with all the frankness of mutual good will and good fellowship, presently, depriving each other of life, and destroying that property which they had been in the habit of obtaining by equivalents and common consent. Islanders, like ourselves, can but feebly enter into similar feelings. We border on no enemy; none has a right to cross our limits, they can neither be enlarged or diminished: In short, Britons are strangers

to the peculiarities, and even to the proprieties of such a situation.

It cannot, therefore, be wondered at, if other Nations have long preceded us in the attention necessary to their military defence: if they have reduced to system, that Art on which their safety rested: and yet, it must be acknowledged that the desire of extending dominions, rather than that of securing them, rather the wish to be a powerful aggressor, than to be merely competent to self-defence, has actuated those Princes to whom we are beholden for the most scientific arrangements made towards perfecting military science. Almost every preparation for this purpose may be traced to the ambition of Louis XIV. to whom Europe is obliged for the system of standing armies, national debts, and influence by dread. From the institutions planned or supported by that monarch very valuable treatises on the Art of War, have issued; and to some of the most meritorious among them, the present work owes its chief recommendations. Its contents are multifarious.—Says the author,

The compiled part of this Treatise contains, first, the Geodesic Operations applicable to Trigonometrical surveys, and the various tables, relative to these operations, that are given in the *Memorial Topographique et Militaire*, a work which the French Government published a few years since, at its own expence, in order to establish in France a desirable uniformity, founded upon the best methods, in the execution of every branch of Topography. Secondly, the high-esteemed Essay on Military Reconnoitings, also given in the *Memorial Topographique et Militaire*, which was written by ALLEST, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the French Engineers. Thirdly, Biot's *Minute Description*, illustrated by figures, of the Repeating Circle, of Borda's Reflecting Circle, and of the use of both these instruments; as well as his investigation of the theory of Spirit Levels, and his history and complete Demonstration of the Barometrical Formula, by the simple elements of Algebra; the Portable Barometrical Tables of this Author, giving the difference of altitude of two places by the simple subtraction of two numbers, are reduced in this treatise, and adapted to English divisions and instruments. The illustrative examples of the Geodesic operations, taken from the

Memorial Topographique et Militaire, are reduced also.

The subjects of which the Compiler himself treats, comprise, besides several very useful problems, important remarks, and the description and use of the implements employed for surveying, an explanation illustrated by figures of the various methods of performing Minor surveys with the Theodolite, Plane-table, Compass, Cross-staff, &c. and of transferring them to paper. He has given also a description, accompanied with figures, of Brander's Micrometric prospective glass; as well as of the water level and other levelling instruments, the use of which he has applied to examples. Finally, he has elucidated, by examples and figures, various practical operations which the Essay on Military Reconnoitings, before-mentioned, only explains in a general way, and added some others, which he trusts will be found very useful to officers engaged in reconnoitring.

The merit of these volumes certainly consists in that part of them which we never wish to see again reduced to practice, although we most intensely desire that the talents of our rising officers should be improved to the utmost by education and study. They should be always prepared for war; by way of preventing it, in order that they may not be engaged in it. This sounds like a solecism; but we believe it to be no less the dictate of policy, than of humanity.

But, we must not overlook the application of these rules and modes of practice to civil purposes. A military map is laid down on the same principles as a gentlemen's estate; and agricultural surveying cannot be too accurate, whatever superiority may be claimed by a military map. A master of his profession should be familiar with the instruments and manner of using them, described in this treatise: the number of canals, of rivers to be improved, bridges to be constructed, drains to be made, with a thousand other articles, demanded by a state of peace, will all find facilities presented to them by M. De Malortie.

The treatise is strictly scientific: and does not admit of abridgment, or extract; yet as a part of the directions given for the military reconnoitring of a country, and its inhabitants, coincide with remarks made in another article of the present number, we cannot but

set them before our readers. They justify at once the jealousy of the Welsh, in reference to strangers; but not their honest confidence in those who address them in their native language.

Any officer, who wishes to acquire the necessary qualifications for reconnoitring, should exercise himself in writing and speaking the languages of the countries where he may be employed for that purpose, as such knowledge will be particularly useful to him with respect to Descriptive Memoirs.* If he do not possess it, he will derive great advantages from being sufficiently acquainted with Latin, to converse in this language with the ecclesiastics, monks, and learned men of the country, and, in some states, with the peasants, as they speak it in a manner more or less perfect. Indeed, this means has proved most beneficial to some officers, but he who employs it should accustom himself to imitate the pronunciation of the inhabitants, so as to be understood by them, and himself comprehend such words as a difference in this respect may at first render strange to his ear.

Next to the language of the country, nothing brings an officer so much into favour with the inhabitants as his knowledge of the religion, laws, customs, and manners, there observed, and the respect which he testifies for them: information relative to the government and public administration of the state, and to the civil and political situation of it, utterly removes from him the appearance of being a stranger; he is able to collect, and, therefore, to insert in his Memoir notes relative to the dispositions of the inhabitants; and to point out, in case of agitation among them, the means which should be employed in order to pacify them, or to keep them down. He has it particularly in his power to explain the most simple method of using to advantage, with as few alterations as possible, the measures successfully adopted by the administration of the country, for the maintenance of public tranquillity; as well as those which will cause the contributions in money or otherwise to be equitably divided, and for this reason levied with greater facility: finally, he is enabled to indicate in what manner the product of these contributions, the means of conveyance, and the required workmen for sieges and military works in general, may be forwarded to the army without confusion from all parts of the country.

* In almost all countries, the inhabitants do not so much consider as strangers people who speak the language of the place, and they are more sociable with them.

The Student's Journal: arranged, printed, and ruled, for receiving an Account of every day's Employment, for the space of One Year: with an Index and Appendix. Price 7s. Taylor and Hessey, London. 1815.

The English are described by their Continental neighbours as a *thinking* people; and it is probable that as considerable a portion of our population *does* think, as of any nation, whatever. Nevertheless, we have seen more studied Apparatus for apportioning time, and recording in what manner it has been spent, in use among Continental literati, than among ourselves. A greater extent of admission, more attention to *minutia*, certainly were meditated in these documents; but whether they really led to more solid learning, to more impressive reflection, than a simple register like this before us, is doubtful. The disposition of the mind, the occurrence of fortunate opportunity, the counter-current of circumstances, the *sins* of negligence and ignorance, noted down by a student, himself, may make a lasting impression on him, much to his advantage.

We therefore recommend this Journal to Students; cautioning them, at the same time, that it is not the number of books they have devoured, that increases the stores of their minds; but, that of valuable works on valuable *subjects*, which they have read and considered. Their superior information on *subjects* deserving to be recorded, is a greater proof of their progress in real learning, than any supposeable number of Authors, in the perusal of whose volumes they have laboured.

But, to those whose duty calls them to inspect that infinite mass of productions which keep alive the British press, we doubt whether such a Journal, strictly kept, would not, at the years end, give occasion to many a sigh, and many a deep regret, at the recollection of time and labour, not wasted, yet not improved; necessarily occupied in separating the trash from the valuable, for the advantage of the Public, but with little advantage to the party himself, although his pages may shew a numerous list, and witness his discharge of his duty with integrity, and candour.

Observations and Instructions for the use of Chief Officers of Country Ships, and others concerned in the preservation of the health of Lascars. By a Country Captain, 12mo. pp 50. Conder, London, 1815.

WE sincerely respect the benevolent intentions of the author of this pamphlet, which enters at length into a subject, so interesting to humanity. He describes the persons who usually compose the crew of a country ship—the diseases to which they are subject—their causes, so far as the ship is concerned—their proper diet—clothing—employments—management, and medical treatment of this heterogeneous assemblage.

The number of ships fitted out by private persons that now trade between England and India, gives an importance to this pamphlet. A great proportion of their crews must be composed of such persons, natives of India, as are usually denominated Lascars; and these, when arrived in a colder climate, are often objects of pity; partly from their own ignorance and mismanagement, partly from a disposition in their employers to rank them *too far* below European sailors.

This epitome of cautions will contribute to their greater comfort in smaller things, and, we doubt not, the vigilant superintendence of Parliament, as lately stated by us, at length, will effect the same, in articles of superior importance.

The state of a man who changes his climate and country so entirely, as an Englishman who makes a voyage to India, or an Indian who makes a voyage to England, demands much precaution, and equal commiseration: that such should be returned, also, to their own country as safely, and as speedily, as possible, is a part of the *implied* contract. We are sorry to see, by the public prints, that these people when here have little regard to honesty, and that they have lately practised their knaveries to an incalculable amount, with success. This should not abate our benevolence towards them; but it shews the necessity of mingling caution, not to say suspicion, when those of whom we know nothing, are too forward, too pretending, or too clamorous.

An Introduction to the Natural History and Classification of Insects, in a Series of Familiar Letters. By Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. Price 5s. Darton and Co. London. 1815.

This is a very difficult subject to comprize in Familiar Letters: the multiplicity of insects, their foreign parentage, the difficult nomenclature under which they are known to us, with the importance of their colours, which are not to be shewn in a plain engraving, are so many impediments to the succinct and easy treatment of their history. The mere repetition of their distinctions gives an air of constraint to letters;—which therefore, do not appear to be written from the heart but from the study. Under these disadvantages which are at present insurmountable, it is no small praise to say Mrs. Wakefield has succeeded, in part; and she would have succeeded effectually, had she limited her subjects to the insects of her own country, and digressed, only on extraordinary occasions to foreign species.

The manners of the classes of insects, which are native among us, are in some degree known to young persons from observation; they may be verified at the proper season of the year, without trouble; and the idea of their forms and properties is more fixed and distinct, than that of arbitrary arrangement, and forms unknown to the eye, can be. Popular prejudices run very strong against some insects which are harmless; while caution is necessary to guard against others, which though attractive by their beauty, are not without formidable weapons of offence. Simple remedies for injuries received from such, would diversify the subject, and might occasionally prove useful, in after life. The moralist need not fear of finding abundant materials to support her inferences, in concerns never to be overlooked. By this we mean no derogation from this branch of knowledge, which unquestionably affords much pleasure, and is highly entertaining and interesting; nothing can display greater elegance, variety of beauty of patterns, though not of shape, some of which are sufficiently strange to a European eye.

Picture of Italy; being a Guide to the Antiquities of that classical and interesting Country, &c. by Henry Coxe, Esq. 12mo. price 14s. Sherwood and Co. London. 1815.

This is one of the most complete specimens of the kind of work it professes to be that we have seen. The addition of Madame de Genlis's "Familiar Phrases," such as may occur, and indeed do occur, in travelling, is valuable; nor can it be too highly estimated by those of our unthinking countrymen, who trust their comforts, if not their constitutions, to the prevalence of their own language abroad; or, perhaps, to a smattering of scarcely intelligible French. Whoever has travelled, knows that the French of Flanders, of Germany, of Italy, is almost another language from that of Paris,—by its pronunciation; while the Italian taught in English schools, is at best useless in many parts of Italy. For, it should be recollected, that a traveller's intercourse is not confined to the higher ranks of life, and to persons of education, who will endeavour to understand him; but includes the lower classes also, whose *patois* must, to a certain degree, be allowed to govern the discourse. We have known some of our countrymen reduced to the necessity of making their wants known by signs to the servants of an inn; and the motions made to ask for a *night-cap*, or other night accoutrements, were beyond endurance laughable, impassionate, and unintelligible: to the immortal honour of John Bull, and his country.

We confide in Mr. Coxe's declaration, that he has availed himself of the latest authorities. French authorities have been preferred by him; and his work bears signs of having been prepared for the press, before the final overthrow of Buonaparte had rendered him no longer the *haut ton*. Many articles he mentions as being at Paris, are now restored: but many are still wanting; nor will they ever be recovered. After a while, however, their places will be supplied; and a few years will produce a new generation of descriptions, equally "good reading," in our books of travels, with the former.

Vol. III. LIT. PAN. No. 16. N. S. JAN. 1.

The plan of the route is good, provided the Traveller can command his time: and the descriptions of the principal sights, are spirited. What regulations with regard to strangers may be instituted, cannot yet be known. The French have put into the hands of the Italians, by means of their police, to which they were impelled by self-preservation, an inestimable advantage; and we hope that it will be maintained with vigour. We are not so prejudiced as to deny, or to grudge at, works of real utility or greatness, because performed by an enemy; and to shew that we are not, we give a place to this writer's account of one of the greatest works of modern days;—we mean the *road* of the Simplon:—the *canal* of the Simplon, not noticed by Mr. Coxe, we have had occasion to insert. It was constructed by order of Buonaparte, under the direction of M. Ceard, on whom it confers immortal honour. It occupied the labour of 30,000 men during several years.

We now begin to ascend the Simplon, and the first remarkable work is the bridge, of a single arch, made of the wood of the larch (*pinus larix*) which is more durable than fir; it is covered to preserve the timber work from the rain. As we continue to ascend, there is a chapel on our left, placed on the side of a mountain, and many little oratories built on the road which leads to it. We now begin to take leave of the world, its palaces, theatres, and buildings, and to see in their place mountains, rocks, and trees: in the contemplation of Nature's most grand and awful works, the mind is at were lifted from earth to heaven, or as Petrarch has most beautifully expressed the same ideas:—

Qui non palazzi non teatro o loggia,
Ma'n loro vece un' abete, un faggio, un pino
Tra l'erba verde e'l bel monte vicino
Levan di terra al ciel nostr' intelletto.

To preserve the gradual inclination of the road, the constructors of this work were compelled to follow all the sinuosities of the mountain, and hence the bridge of *Ganter* is found at the bottom of a valley. A few paces before we arrive at this bridge, we pass the *first gallery*; it is one of the least, and is cut in a part of the mountain, where fragments of rock are held together by a clayey earth, which after much rain becomes slippery, and large stones fall down, and render the passage dangerous. It seems as if this road were constructed to brave the fury of the tempests, and resist the influenc

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of time; it passes from one mountain to another, dives under rocks, fills up precipices, forms the most elegant windings, and conducts the traveller by a gentle ascent to the glaciers, and above the clouds. Well may we exclaim with Mr. Pope, while we tread these regions, that we

Mount o'er the vales, & seem to tread the sky
Th' eternal snows appear already past,
And the first clouds & mountains seem the last
But, those attained, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthened way.
Th' increasing prospect tires our wond'ring
 eyes,

Hills peep o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.

The gallery of *Schalbet*, which follows that of *Ganter* is more than 100 feet long, and is remarkable for its situation: on one side of it is seen the road which we are going to pass, a small part of the valley of the Rhone, and the glaciers of Switzerland; at the other end of the gallery, we follow the road to the summit of the *Simplon*, which commands the *Rosboden*, and the Southern chain of the Alps. Below the *Schalbet* are the two houses called *Tavernettes*, where travellers who keep the old road stop for refreshment.

We now arrive at a height where the trees are small, languish, and finally cease to vegetate; but their place is supplied by the *rhododendron*, which braves the severest cold, and is found close to the ice; its wood affords firing to those who are at a distance from forests, and the beauty of its flower, called the rose of the Alps, refreshes the eye which has been so long used to contemplate the monotony of glaciers and sterile rocks.

That part of the road between the gallery of *Schalbet* and the glacier gallery is exposed to violent gusts of wind; and the galleries are often blocked up with snow: but the passage is seldom entirely closed; and the diligence goes very regularly from *Milan* to *Geneva*. Labourers are continually employed to remove every obstacle.

The glacier gallery is situated at a little distance from the most elevated point in this route, where the convent and inn (*hospice*) is placed; it is three stories high, and is inhabited by fifteen persons. Here, as at *St. Bernard*, and *St. Gothard*, all travellers are entertained *gratis*; but those who can afford it are expected to make some trifling present to the convent.

It is in this spot that the old road joins the new one, and five or six miles may be saved by following the latter on mules. This gallery, 130 feet in length, is cut through the solid ice, and although the most beautiful appearances are represented at every step, the cold is so intense, in the middle of sum-

mer, as to prevent the traveller from examining them.

After two hours descent from the summit of the mountain, we arrive at the village of *Simplon*. It is surrounded by huge barren rocks, which are covered for many months in the year with snow, and is 4448 feet above the level of the sea, in a dismal valley, near a foaming torrent bordered with larch trees, the houses, which are roughly built of stone, are covered with the lichen, which gives them a yellow cast. The inhabitants are clothed with sheep skins in the midst of summer, when they drive their flocks into the vallies, and make their cheese, almost the only repast of these humble mountaineers. To them may be applied, with the greatest propriety, the well known, but beautiful lines of one of the sweetest of our poets:—

Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,
And dear that hill, which lifts him to the
 storms:

And as a child whom scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast;
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's
 roar,

But bind him to his native mountain more.

A little distance from *Simplon* the road turns upon itself, and leads us to the gallery of *Algoby*, about 200 feet in length on our right; the torrent of the *Doveria* (called by the Germans *Krumbach*) traversing a thousand rocky fragments, rolls into the bottom of the valley, with a tremendous noise, and the trees and the cottages now entirely disappear. Near the gallery is a building designed to shelter the traveller from the passing storm, and for the residence of labourers who keep the road clear from obstructions: carriages also may be put up in the court yard. There are three buildings of this kind on the road to Italy. Those who live at *Algoby* are deprived of the sun for many months in the year, in consequence of the height of the neighbouring mountains. Farther on, the mountains approach so close, that before the road was completed, a rock fell from its pristine height, and still remains suspended over the traveller.

We next arrive at the grand gallery of *Gondo*, the most astonishing of all the works of the *Simplon*. It is six hundred and eighty three feet in length, and cut throughout in the solid granite: two large openings scarcely admit the light of day; and the noise of the horses' feet, and the wheels of the carriages, mingled with the roaring of the *Doveria*, resound through its vaults. Emerging from this cavern a bridge is seen thrown over a torrent. Art and Nature, indeed, seem to have combined in this place every thing which is calculated to strike the ima-

gination. On the side of the granite rock, which we have just passed through, the Doveria, tumbles over enormous blocks of stone, and "boils into the gulph below." The blasting of this rock consumed an immense quantity of powder, and the gallery was the result of eighteen months constant labour both day and night.

The religious ceremonies described as practised at Rome, are, certainly, such as were practised; but, we have some reason for suspecting that a number of the most ridiculous which had been suppressed by the French, have not been revived. We know, that in some places, this salutary consequence has followed the havoc of infidelity. Does St. Anthony still continue to bless horses, asses, pigeons, cats, and dogs, during the three days after the *Purification*? Is the *Festa de' Morti*, the "Festival of the Dead," still repeated?—Are the altars made of bones—with their candlesticks, vases, holy-water vessels, &c. &c. of the same disgusting material, still continued?

We have no objection to a fair and proper recollection of the old motto *Memento Mori*; but, in our humble judgment, the Christian religion is little honoured by holy water sprinkled on the dead, from human skulls; surely Christianity rather looks forward to "the joyful resurrection."

Naples affords instances of the reformation we have alluded to: says our author, "the mummery of the Boy-bishop has been entirely discontinued since the French Revolution:"—"the popular prejudice in favour of the miracle of St. Januarius's blood, and of other miracles, was considerably weakened under the French." But, these particulars we must leave. The work will be found useful by travellers, and not the less for containing a Map of Italy, and another of Rome.

We hope that Germany will have its "Picture" also, which will complete the series forming the Grand Tour.

A Treatise on Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, &c. by Bonington Moubray, Esq. 12mo. price 5s. Sherwood and Co. London. 1815.

A little work, that aims at nothing very high, or extravagant; but contains

more good sense in simple guise, than many boasting treatises. The subject is of some importance, though not equal to many others connected with agricultural occupations. Young persons, especially, are attached to the labours of the poultry yard, and to such the advice of Mr. Moubray, may be found useful. He rejects, with great reason, various foolish notions which have been popular, and his work in contributing to banish these, is entitled to praise.

There is great difference between breeding fowls or tame animals for the table, and breeding them for sale. In the former case the health and healthful properties of the subject is of primary importance; in the other case, provided the eye is pleased, and the purchaser is gratified, all is well. We believe this writer to be mistaken, when he affirms that wholesale breeders are not to be found near London, as formerly: they have shifted their situations: but the trade, if we are rightly informed, is still continued.

This gentleman's account of his hatching of chicken after the Egyptian manner, without a hen, is curious: the practice can never become popular in a climate so moist as ours, so uncertain, and where, in the midst of summer, some few days of rainy weather, are cold as well as damp. These dispose of the young brood, in spite of every precaution.

What Mr. M. says against midnight thieves is perfectly agreeable to our own knowledge; but the reputation of a singular or valuable breed, is a temptation too great to be resisted by such depredators; and we have known an elderly lady so terrified at the loss of her favourites, as to take to her bed, and die in a few days.

The subjects treated on, are the common fowl, turkey, duck, goose, pea and guinea fowls, swan, pigeon, and rabbits. As specimens of the work we insert the following:

Oakingham in Berks, is particularly famous for fatted fowls, by which many persons in that town and vicinity, gain a livelihood. The fowls are sold to the London dealers, and the sum of 150*l.* has been returned in one market day by this traffic. Twenty dozen of these fowls were purchased for one

gala at Windsor, after the rate of half a guinea the couple. At some seasons fifteen shillings have been paid for a couple. Fowls constitute the principal commerce of the town. Romford in Essex, is also a great market for poultry, but generally of the store or barn-door kind, and not artificially fed.

The Oakingham method of feeding, is to confine the fowls in a dark place and cram them with a paste made of barley meal, mutton suet, treacle or coarse sugar, and milk, and they are found completely ripe in a fortnight. If kept longer, the fever that is induced by this continued state of repletion, renders them red and unsaleable, and frequently kills them. Geese are likewise bred in the same neighbourhood, in great numbers, and sold about Midsummer to itinerant dealers, the price, at the time the survey was made, two shillings, to two and three pence each. I must presume to repeat, it appears to me utterly contrary to reason, that fowls fed upon such greasy and impure mixtures, can possibly produce flesh or fat so firm, delicate, high flavoured, or nourishing as those fattened upon more simple and substantial food; as for example, meal and milk, and I think lightly of the addition of either treacle or sugar. With respect to grease of any kind, its chief effect must be to render the flesh loose and of indelicate flavour. Nor is any advantage gained, excluding the commercial one, as I confine myself entirely to the consideration of home use, by very quick feeding; for real excellency cannot be obtained, but by waiting nature's time, and using the best food. Besides all this, I have been very unsuccessful in my few attempts to fatten fowls by cramming—they seemed to loathe the crams, to pine, and lose the flesh they were put up with, instead of acquiring fat; and where crammed fowls do succeed, they must necessarily, in the height of their fat, be in a state of disease.

Pigeons of almost any healthy and well established variety, will breed eight or ten times in the year; whence it may be conceived, how immense are the quantities which may be raised. Nevertheless, it is with difficulty, that one can give entire credit to the calculations in such respect, on pigeons and rabbits; bringing to remembrance, to compare small things with great, the earths of gold, of the celebrated Doctor Price, which have been so greatly reduced in number and weight, by subsequent doctors. But I suppose we must not question the positive testimony of Stillingfleet, who asserts, that *fourteen thousand, seven hundred and sixty pigeons, were produced from one single pair, in the course of four years.* To class things of a similar bearing together, it has been calculated, but I know not by whom,

or on what practical ground, that *a single pair of rabbits may, in the same portion of time, namely four years, produce one million, two hundred and seventy four thousand, eight hundred and forty, of their kind.*

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Storer has just completed the 14th part of his Graphical and Historical Description of the Cathedrals of Great Britain. Parts 15 and 16 are intended for publication early in the year; these will complete the second volume; comprising Histories of the following Cathedrals, (illustrated with ground plans, interior and exterior views), viz. Peterborough, Lincoln, Oxford, Winchester, Canterbury, Chichester, Salisbury, Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Worcester, Lichfield, and Rochester.

The first part of W. Woolnoth's Graphical Illustration of the Metropolitan Cathedral Church of Canterbury, is now ready for delivery to subscribers.

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Sutcliffe, of Huddersfield, Civil Engineer, will shortly publish a work comprising distinct Treatises on Cotton Spinning, Observations on the different Canals and Railways, Ireland, Draining Lands, and a new and improved Method of Preserving Grain, and also of Purifying that which is become unfit for Use.

CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Parkes has nearly ready a new edition, greatly improved, of his Chemical Catechism.

COMMERCE.

Mr. Pope is preparing a new edition of his Abridgement of the Laws of the Customs.

EDUCATION.

The author of Travels at Home, is preparing a sixth volume of that work, which will contain a survey of England.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Booth has in the press a Treatise on Flower Painting, containing familiar and practical instructions for acquiring a perfect knowledge of the art; also, directions for producing the various tints. By George Brookshaw, Esq.—The work will contain 23 plates, including 12 to be accurately coloured from nature. It will appear early in February.

Mr. Ackermann is preparing for publication a work drawn and engraved in imitation of chalk, in a very bold style, by Prout, representing the various characters of Boats, Barges, and Rustic Cottages; designed to assist the young student in landscape and marine drawing. It will appear in eight monthly numbers, in royal 4to, the first of which will be published on the first of January, 1816.

The same publisher also announces Rowlandson's World in Miniature, a work which will consist of 12 numbers, in royal 8vo.; each to contain five engravings of small groups of figures of every possible kind, for landscape decoration. The first number will appear on the 1st of February next; and with the last will be given a Treatise on Grouping.

Mr. John Varley, the celebrated landscape painter, has nearly ready a new system of Perspective; it will be published in a few days.

The first number of the History of the Royal Colleges and Schools of Winchester, Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, Charter House, Harrow, Merchant Taylor's, and Rugby, some time since announced by Mr. Ackermann, will appear on the 1st of January, 1816. It will extend to twelve monthly numbers, forming a handsome volume, as an appendix to his History of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Second Part of Egypt, selected from M. Denon's work, will be published shortly. It will contain six engravings, and a corresponding portion of letter-press. The engravings are—I. Geometrical Elevation of the Portico of the Great Temple of Tentyris—The Interior Gate of the Sanctuary of the Temple of Tentyris—The Plan and two Views of the Temple of Hermontis—An Egyptian Hieroglyphic MS.—Ruins of Alexandria—Remarkable Blocks of Granite and Granite Quarries in Upper Egypt. This work will be completed in twenty parts, containing one hundred and twenty engravings. Price 5s. each. Part I. contains seven engravings—Interior of the Great Temple of Apollinopolis—View of the same building—Two Views of the Isle of Philœ—Specimens of Egyptian Architecture—Sixteen Portraits of remarkable Natives—Egyptian Paintings—Arabian Council—Arabian Re-past. This work will be completed in the course of the year 1816.

HISTORY.

Preparing for the press, a Historical and Descriptive Account of the Inquisition, as it has subsisted in different countries, abridged from the elaborate work of Philip Limborch, professor of divinity, at Amsterdam, and continued by extracts from subsequent writers, political reflexions on its revival in Spain,

and a historical survey of the Christian Church, from the earliest ages. One volume 8vo. with engravings.

A faithful Narrative of the late Revolution in France, from the landing of Bonaparte at Cannes, to his departure for St. Helena; including a connected and impartial history of the causes, progress, and termination of the conspiracy of 1815; and particularly a most minute and circumstantial account of the memorable Victory of Waterloo, by which the deliverance of Europe was assured, and the glory of the British arms illustrated beyond all former precedent.—This work is in great forwardness; the plans, &c. are in the hands of the engravers, and the whole will be completed early in January.

Mr. G. Cuijt has in the press, a History of Chester, from its foundation to the present time, illustrated by five engravings.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Alex. Marcet, one of the physicians to Guy's Hospital, is preparing for publication an Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Urinary Calculi, illustrated by engravings.

MISCELLANIES.

Dr. Cogan is preparing for the press, Ethical Questions, or Speculations upon the principal subjects of Controversy in Moral Philosophy. It will form an 8vo. volume, and may be considered as supplementary to his work on the Passions.

Mr. John Scott, author of a Visit to Paris, in 1814, will soon publish Paris Revisited in 1815, by way of Brussels, including a walk over the field of battle at Waterloo.

Granville Penn, Esq. will speedily publish, in foolscap 8vo., Macarius' Institutes of Christian Perfection, translated from the Greek.

Captain Beaufort is preparing for the press, a concise Account of the Present State of the Southern Coast of Asia Minor, where he was employed in one of his Majesty's frigates.

Mr. and Miss Edgeworth will soon publish Readings on Poetry, a work for young people.

Speedily will be published, Precursory Proofs that the Israelites came from Egypt into Ireland; and that the Druids expected the Messiah: with an Account of the present Religious Tenets of the Irish Nation, and their endeavours for the attainment of general religious freedom. By Joseph Ben Jacob. Price 7s., handsomely printed in foolscap and hot-pressed; and 3s. 6d. 18mo, boards.

At press, a new edition, corrected and improved, of the Painter's and Varnisher's Guide; or, a Treatise, both in Theory and Practise, on the art of making and applying varnishes, on the different kinds of painting,

and on the method of preparing colours, both simple and compound, with new observations and experiments on copal, on the nature of the substances employed in the composition of varnishes and of colours, and on various processes used in the art, illustrated with plates. In one volume octavo. By P. F. Tingry.

The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, ascertained from historical testimony and circumstantial evidence, by the Rev. G. S. Faber, Rector of Long Newton, Yarmouth, will be printed in three 4to. volumes. To subscribers, six guineas; will be ready for delivery on the first of February, 1816. Subscriptions will continue to be received until the 13th of January, after which the price will be advanced.

Mr. Oldfield has nearly completed his Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland, which has been delayed on account of some valuable documents lately procured.

The Speeches of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, in four 8vo. volumes, is expected to appear in the course of a month.

The Rev. S. Burder will soon publish a new edition, improved and enlarged, of Oriental Customs.

D. M. Crimmin, Esq. of the Middle Temple, has in the press, a new and enlarged edition of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric, with a copious index.

Mr. I. D. Fosbrook, author of the History of Gloucestershire, has in the press, a new and much enlarged edition of British Monachism, or Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England, in a 4to vol. with plates of costumes.

The future part of the new Edition of Sir William Dugdale's Monasticon will be conducted by John Caley, Esq. Keeper of the Augmentation Records, Henry Ellis, Esq., Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, and the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, Keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the former sole Editor.

The sixth part of Portraits of Illustrious Persons, with Biographical Memoirs, by Mr. Lodge, will be published in a few days;—the subjects are, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex—Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland—Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury—Elizabeth Woodville, Dutchess of York—Lord Keeper Coventry, and Walter First Lord Aston.

The Mirror for Magistrates, edited by Joseph Haslewood, Esq. with the various readings from all preceding editions, and numerous illustrative notes is nearly ready for publication—the impression is limited to one hundred and sixty copies, nearly the whole of which are engaged.

Mr. Bliss has just published the second volume of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and pro-

ceeds to press with the third without interruption.

NOVELS.

Speedily will be published, New Editions of Mr. Godwin's Novels,—

Things as They Are; or, the Adventures of Caleb Williams. In 3 vols. the fourth edition,—and

St. Leon; a tale of the sixteenth century. In 4 vols. the third edition.

Miss Griffiths has nearly ready to appear, She would be an Heroine; a novel.

Emma, a novel, in three volumes, by the Author of *Pride and Prejudice*, will be published in a few days.

POETRY.

Mr. Elton is printing an improved edition of his translation of Hesiod, uniform with his specimens of the Classic Poets.

John Stewart, Esq. Author of the *Resurrection*, and other poems, has an extensive Metrical Romance in such a state of forwardness, that it will appear in the course of the winter.

Dr. Carey will soon publish an improved edition of his English Prosody.

THEOLOGY.

In the press, a new edition of Sermons on Practical Subjects, preached before the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, by John Langhorne, D.D. 8vo. price 7s. 6d. boards.

Essays on the Advantages of Revelation, the Rewards of Eternity, &c. by the late Rev. Joseph Whiteley, Master of the Free Grammar School, Leeds, are printing in an octavo volume.

In the press, and speedily will be published, in one thick volume, octavo, a new edition of a New Version of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew, with a literal Commentary on all the different Passages; to which is prefixed, an Introduction to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, intended chiefly for young students in divinity; translated from the French of Messieurs de Beausobre and L'Enfant.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury (forming the first of a Series illustrative of the "Cathedral Antiquities of England") illustrated by a Series of 31 Engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, and Details of that Edifice; also, Etchings of the ancient Monuments and Sculpture: including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops, and of other eminent Persons connected with the Church. By John Britton, F. S. A. 3l. 3s. medium 4to. 5l. 5s. imperial 4to. 8l. crown folio, 11l. super royal folio.

BIOGRAPHY.

Lives of Topographers and Antiquaries who have written concerning the Antiquities of England; with twenty-six Portraits of Authors, and a complete List of their Works, so far as they relate to the Topography of this Kingdom; together with a List of Portraits, Monuments, Views, and other Prints, contained in each work, with Remarks that may enable the Collector to know when the works are complete. By J. P. Malcolm, Esq. F.S.A. Royal 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d. in imperial 4to. 4l. 4s.

A Biographical Dictionary of all Living Authors, Male and Female, of the British Empire, with a complete list of their Works, chronologically arranged. 8vo. 14s.

Memoirs of Alessandro Tassoni, Author of *la Seccia Rapita*, or the Rape of the Bucket; interspersed with occasional Notices of his Literary Contemporaries, and a general Outline of his various Works. Also an Appendix, containing Biographical Sketches of Ottavio Rinuccini Galileo Galilei, Gabriello Chiabrera, Battista Guarini; and an inedited Poem of Torquato Tasso. With additional notes, and the Author's Preface. By the late Joseph Cooper Walker, Esq. M.R.I.A. Honorary Member of the Societies of Dublin and Perth, and of the Academies of Cortona, Rome, Florence, &c. Edited by Samuel Walker, Esq. M.R.I.A. Post 8vo. 8s. with engravings.

BOTANY.

A Continuation of the *Flora Londinensis*; or, History of the Plants Indigenous to Great Britain; with Figures of the natural size, and magnified Dissections of the Parts of Fructification, &c. accompanied with observations illustrative of their history, peculiar qualities, and uses in agriculture, rural economy, medicine, and commerce. The descriptions in Latin and English by Wm. Jackson Hooker, Esq. F.R.A. and L.S. Member of the Wernerian Society, &c. Part I. Royal folio, 10s. plain, 16s. coloured.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

A Letter to the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, on the Origin of the Pelasgi, and on the original Name and Pronunciation of the Æolic Digamma, in answer to Professor Marsh's *Horæ Pelasgicæ*. By the Bishop of St. David. 2s.

EDUCATION.

An Introduction to the Knowledge and Classification of Insects; in a Series of Familiar Letters, with illustrative Engravings. By Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. 5s.

Ladies Astronomy: translated from the French of *Jenome de Lalande*. By Mrs. W. Pengree. 12mo. 3s.

Domestic Pleasures; or, the Happy Fireside: illustrated by interesting Conversations. By Francis B. Vaux. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The History of Little Davy's New Hat. 18mo. 2s. half-bound.

Æsopi Fabulæ Selectæ; with English Notes, for the Use of Schools: with English Fables, selected from Croxall's *Æsop*, and intended as first Exercises for translating into Latin. By E. H. Parker, Trin. Coll. Camb. 2s. bound.

Elemens de la Grammaire Francoise. A Grammar of the French Language from the best Authorities, on a new Plan: designed to prepare the Learner for conversing in French; and calculated to abridge the Time usually spent in acquiring that Accomplishment. By Ph. Lebreton, M.A. 2s. bound.

FINE ARTS.

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Foreign Literary Gazette

In our last number we inserted an account of the MSS. found in an Ancient Library at Herculaneum:—from that article our readers would form some notion of the manner of keeping books, anciently, in rolls or volumes. Those MSS. are written on *Papyrus*. But, beside those *Rolls*, other books were made up in a square form; and we are not always to imagine a roll, when we read of a book, in ancient writers. The present article continues the subject; it is taken from the elaborate work of M. Seroux d'Agincourt, intitled "*Histoire des Arts par les Monumens*." The researches of that diligent antiquary begin at the fourth century; but he occasionally alludes to earlier periods.

Among other subjects he has paid attention to the mechanical making of books: the following are abstracts from his observations. We believe we may venture to say, that he had himself examined almost all the documents he refers to.

ON THE WRITING, CORRECTING, AND COMBINING OF BOOKS IN ANTIEN T TIMES.

It is well known that among the Greeks and Romans, in whose polity every class of magistrates had its proper officers, the Scribes, or public writers, formed a College, divided into several classes: we learn this from inscriptions on various monuments of antiquity: but whether professors of the art of beautiful writing, or those engaged in the transcription of books, were a class of that college, does not certainly appear.

History mentions a certain John, who is celebrated in the reign of Theodosius the younger, for his rashness, and for his sufferings, by which he was for ever deprived of the purple. If the title of *Princeps Scriptorum*, which he assumed, may be allowed an extent of signification beyond that of marking him as first secretary to the Emperor, may it be supposed, that in conformity with the extreme delight

Vol. III. No. 16. Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.

taken by Theodosius in Arts and letters, and consequently in books beautifully written, that this John had attained his distinction by his merit, as chief and head of the *Calligraphs*, or writers of beautiful characters?

In Egypt, under the Ptolemy's who exerted themselves with great liberality to augment the literary riches of the Alexandrian library, honours and rewards were decreed to writers who obtained the prize of *Calligraphy*. (Vitruv. lib. viii. pref.) Augustus had attached to his library, which was united to the temple of Apollo, on the Palatine Mount, a number of his slaves, and of his freedmen, as writers, or scribes.

The frequent and attentive inspection of Manuscripts such as are come down to us, enables us to form into several distinctions the talents and character of those who were employed in transcribing them.

1. The first class of these were simple writers, whose talents were confined, mostly if not generally, to the formation of a legible character; or to write correctly, whether from a copy already written, or from words repeated to them.

2. A second and superior class was able to ornament their writings with large and elegant letters, fancifully, and highly decorated: glowing with the richest colours, and heightened with gold and silver: these took the title of *Calligraphs*, to which they sometimes added that of *Chrysographs*.

3. When to the talents, which verged on those belonging to the Art of the Painter, they united that of drawing, or even of colouring designs already drawn, if not of historical subjects, at least of certain figures, most commonly, birds, animals, or foliage; their labour was more respected, and their salary was more considerable.

4. The highest rank consisted of those who being painters and writers in the same persons, were capable of ornamenting their own fine writing by picturesque compositions; nevertheless, there always were above these, certain painters by profession, who occasionally exercised their art in adorning the text, or chapters, &c. of a book, with pictures. The names of a few of these are come down to us; but their principal works are perished.

REVISERS.

It is certain, that in the most remote antiquity, the labours of *Calligraphis* were revised with the most scrupulous attention; and the persons who thought themselves honoured by this Office, were men of eminence by their learning and dignities.

Z

Without going so far back as those who were charged with this duty on behalf of the famous Alexandrian library, and without recalling to memory the occupation of Alexander, in revising the works of Homer, if with Madame Dacier, we put confidence in Strabo (lib. iii.) we shall adduce the instance of Cicero correcting a manuscript copy of Lucretius; and Valerius Probus, Aulus Gellius, and Lampriidius, employed in revising various volumes.

No less than a person of the Consular Order had revised that Manuscript of Virgil, which is the most authentic, and one of the most ancient of those which are come down to us, (in the Vatican.)

In the sixth century, another Consul, and a Quæstor, are known to have employed themselves in the same studies. (Gori, *Diplom.* tom. 1. p. 365.)

When, intent on dissipating the shades of ignorance, which covered the seventh and eighth centuries, Charlemagne laboured so zealously in erecting schools, and in patronizing the art of fine writing, a famous Scribe called BERTRANDUS, is distinguished as *Scriptor Regius*, Writer to the King: that Great Sovereign himself, also, gave an example, by employing his leisure in transcribing, or at least in *revising*, the sacred books. The valuable and beautiful manuscripts still remaining, are evidence of this; and effectually confute the opinion of those who have ventured to affirm in that he knew not how to write. (Lambecius *Biblioth. Vindob.* lib. viii. p. 645.)

Charles the Bald imitated his grandfather: and we know, that in later ages the revision and transcribing of MSS. was the employment of ecclesiastics. This appears from the subscriptions annexed to many of them, especially to the more beautiful: the following instances attest this, in the most convincing manner.

From the fifth century the duty of copying books, under the direction of their superiors, was enjoined on the Monks, especially on those who had much leisure, and were yet in the prime of life. Writing was not in general and popular use. However, the writers by profession, called *Calligraphs* were at the service of the public. Their denomination did not so much arise from the *beauty* of their writing, though that was implied in their appellation; as from their practice of their occupation as an art. This may be taken as a general description of those about the 8th century.

DEDICATIONS OF WORKS, AND PRESENTATIONS OF MSS.

Following the example of authors, the

Calligraphs, or professional writers, were accustomed to offer their works to the Gods, to Princes, to Mæcenæ's, to promoters of the Sciences and Belles Lettres, or in more simple style, to their friends. Many of the MSS. of the lower ages contain paintings which are demonstrative of this practice.

FIGURES OF PERSONS IN THE ACT OF COMPOSING, OR OF COPYING MSS.

This is a frequent ornament, placed usually fronting the title of a book: in like manner as the more ancient scribes were accustomed to place their figures. The attitudes of these writers are greatly varied; so are their utensils. The existing copies prove that this custom continued to the revival of the Arts. The figures that claim this distinction in the first place are, certainly, the authors, or original composers of works, and these are always represented in the act of writing. So we have Dioscorides, Seneca, Aristotle, and others. But, whether we have any such figures of simple copyists or *Calligraphs*, does not appear equally certain. Montfaucon has not cited any; yet it is thought that an ancient MS. of Aristotle is thus adorned.

NAMES OF THE CALLIGRAPHS:

and notes concerning them.

Montfaucon has bestowed particular attention on this branch of *Calligraphy*: on account of the light it throws on the time when the authors lived, on the date of the composition, or of the copy of their works, on the different proprietors of MSS. and even on historical events and singular customs. His labours embraced the Paleography of the Greeks.

What the Latin writers furnish is less interesting, yet not without its recommendation. They sometimes marked merely their name and station; as *Ego Norbertus scripsi Acolythus*.—*Rahingus Monachus, ex Floriniano Monaster. &c.*—*Hunc librum Ambrasio Ven. ep. scrib. jussit*. In the thirteenth century these inscriptions were no longer restricted to simple names. A MS. of Lucan is marked by this verse at the end:

Explicit explicat, ludere scriptor eat.

Another MS. of Horace, has

Qui scripsit hos versus, cum Diabolo sit diversus!

In the thirteenth century, the scribes, in Italy, called themselves, *Scriptores librorum*, or *Exemplatores*. The cultivation of letters was now almost wholly confined to ecclesiastics, and monks: to these we are beholden for whatever correct MSS.

we possess. In the eleventh century the archbishops of Canterbury, Lanfranc and Anselm, after long study in France and Italy, distinguished themselves by their literary labours.

On a MS. of the Gospels is the following notice:

*Anno Domini nostri Jesu Christi MDLXX.
Indizione III, XVII Kal. Octobris, erepletum
est ab Isidoro hoc opus, in Padua, feliciter
Gerardo presidente, et Wifredo Archiepres-
bytero, cum XXVIII canonicis commorante.
Si vis scripturas quis fecit scire, figuras
Isidorus finxit, Doctor Bonus aurea pinxit.*

A MS. of the Epistles, of the thirteenth century, commemorates as well the revisers as the writers.

*Stabat M et duo CC, semel L, currente
noremque;*

*Urbe quidem Padua summi pastores Johanne,
Noster et urbis erat Petrus Archiepresbyter
hujus,*

*Illic sacrista vir et canonus Wilhelmus,
Dum liber iste fecit completus, epistolaturus
Noscens scripturarum Gaibanus, tuque Johan-
nes.*

*Ans tua rescripsit præsens opus, ergo valeto.
Lecturus, cupiens præsentem cernere librum,
Offerat ipse preces pietatis virginis almæ,
Rex velit ut summus scriptori ferre salutem.*

A MS. of the Scriptures in the Vatican No. 176, offers a different close:

*Hic liber est scriptus,
— Qui scripsit sit benedictus!*

No 177, ends with this note:

*Laus tibi Christe,
Quoniam explicuit liber iste;
Explicuit liber iste,
Scriptor sit crimine liber!*

A less serious sentiment is found at the end of a MS. of Decretals:

*Vinum scriptori debetur de meliori.**

Another, not less free, perhaps somewhat more so, is,

Pro pand scriptori detur pulchra puella †

On the revival of letters, the importance of obtaining correct manuscripts was strongly felt by the literati: the most eminent men, following the examples of the dignified in antiquity, willingly undertook to revise

* Now have I finished every line :
And well deserve a draught of generous wine.

† The writer's diligence and care
Have well deserved a lady fair.

what the scribes had written. Petrarch was forward in this important labour: the Ambrosian Library at Milan, has a Virgil corrected by his hand. The decorations bestowed on MSS. were excessive: initial letters, capitals, margins, were enriched with ornaments of a thousand different kinds, the text was accompanied with pictures, necessary and unnecessary, useful and useless. This luxury continued long after the invention of printing; from motives of interest, or of imitation, the early printers endeavoured to give their works the same importance to the eye, as was possessed by manuscripts: and they added notes of the same kind at the end, and dated their works to a day. The learned men who caused MSS. to be printed, no doubt, superintended the edition they obtained; but usually confiding in one written copy, they repeated all its faults, with others, which in the infancy of the art it was impossible to avoid, and indeed, is scarcely possible at this day.

COVERING, OR BINDING OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the ancients, the arts of design contributed also to ornament the tablets, *scrinia librarium*, on which they placed the cases or boxes, *theca*, in which the manuscripts were kept, when they were in rolls, or volumes. These tablets (*scrinia*) made of box, or other woods, still more valuable, such as the citron tree, and the cedar, were often enriched with sculptures; which was easily effected when the form of the books was square or oblong. The workmen who gave them this form, by arranging them in leaves glued together, are those which Pliny and Cicero call *Glutinatores*. The Greeks, ever attentive to encourage whatever related to letters, decreed, it is said, the honour of a statue to *Philitas*, as the inventor of an excellent manner of binding books. (Martorelli, *Theca Calamaria*, p. 245.)

Other coverings of books, still more magnificent, were made of ivory, and often of plates of gold, or silver, or brass; they were chiselled, gilded, and sometimes adorned with precious stones: the whole suitable to the quality, the opulence, or the taste of persons to whom the books belonged, or to whom they were presented.

Whatever reason we may have for believing that such decorations were bestowed on books in the days of antiquity, none of these fragile materials have come down to our time. Many of those wrought in the lower ages are still extant, or may be seen in Gori's *Thesaurus Veterum Diptychorum*. The care taken to preserve copies of the Sacred Books, by such means,

was very great. One of the most sumptuous instances, is a Book of the Gospels, written by order of Charles the Bald, in the tenth century, preserved in the Monastery of the Benedictines of St. Emmeran, at Liatisbon: it consists of a plate of gold, on which is chased in relief, single figures, and historical compositions: the whole surrounded with a great number of precious stones: it is fifteen inches high, by twelve wide.

DISCOVERY OF

RELIQUES OF AN ANTIENT HOMER.

[From a German Paper.]

De editione Fragmentorum antiquissimorum Iliadis Homeri, cum Picturis; nuncis Prodromus; or, Prospectus of an edition of some very ancient Fragments of the Iliad, with paintings.

(We communicate to our readers a principal part of this prospectus, as we find it in a German Journal, in high estimation.)

Angelo Maja, attached to the Ambrosian Library at Milan, for the Oriental Languages. To the reader:

There existed a very ancient and very beautiful Greek manuscript, containing the whole Iliad, in a character remarkable for its large size and elegance, adorned with paintings analogous to the subjects of the poem. Whether time alone had defaced it, or whether it fell into the hands of a man incapable of appreciating its value, this manuscript has been cut into pieces, so as to preserve several pictures, sacrificing the intermediate text; and even the little which is written on the back of the pictures is covered with a silk paper. As by this suppression of the Poem, each picture remained obscure, there have been written on the silk which covers it behind some Greek notes, principally destined to explain it, and on the picture itself certain epigraphs, in which there is something interesting. It is thus a manuscript, the most venerable of all those of Homer for its antiquity and beautiful execution, has come to us mutilated, reduced to its least part—even this part masqued and invisible, deprived of a great number of its beautiful pictures, containing some much injured by time. Of this voluminous manuscript there remain only 58 fragments, each of which has its picture, and which altogether contain about eight hundred verses. The pictures are regularly varied, and though they are not free from the defects with which other ancient monuments of this kind are reproached, they in general

do credit to those by whom they were drawn. We do not remark that stiffness which is found in the designs of following ages. The figures have motion, spirit, and expression in the countenances—the passions are developed in them—the artist has not neglected the folds of the draperies—he has painted very happily the symmetry of the limbs, the lights and shades, the distances, the contrasts:—for the rest, the chief merit of these pictures is, the fidelity with which they represent the manners and usages of antiquity.

This circumstance gives new weight to the proofs of the antiquity of this MS.; and in fact, without accumulating proofs, I shall content myself with observing, that the MS. cannot be of a recent age, it cannot belong to the age in which it was cut to pieces; and when its pictures were very old, which is shown by the difference of the notes, and epigraphs added to it at that time: it must have preceded the ages of barbarism, which carries its origin back to the 4th or 5th century of the Christian era."

Here Sig. Maja speaks of his edition: the Pictures will be copied with the greatest exactness by a distinguished artist, F. A. Scott, who has already employed eighteen months on this work. As the text of the ancient manuscripts of Homer, which are to be found in libraries, is not anterior to the tenth century; that which we announce, has, therefore, a great superiority over them in this respect. The writing, in capital, or square letters, is admirable; the words follow each other without interval, in the ancient manner, without accents, and without points (except *spiritus*). Such of these marks as are found in it are by a late hand; the colour of the ink, and the coarseness of the stroke, prove this. We know of no instance of penmanship equally beautiful, either among the MSS. of Herculaneum, or in diplomatic works, where we find some fragments of Greek MSS. of the 4th and 5th centuries; or in any of the most ancient MSS. of the Ambrosian Library. On the nature of the text it must be observed, that it is mostly conformable to the edition of Aristarchus; as I have convinced myself, by exactly collating it with the Venetian Scolia. Often, too, it departs from it, and sometimes it presents the reading of Zenodotus.

Besides these precious fragments, the Ambrosian library possesses a vast collection of Homeric MSS. on parchment, silk, or linen, which seem to have been written in the 12th or 13th century. Further are found there, many inedited notes and

readings, which will also be published. This, then, will be the plan of the work announced. Prolegomena, on the antiquity, the beauty, and the utility of the pictures of this manuscript, on the merit of the fragments the text, and on other manuscripts of Homer, in the Ambrosian Library. The fifty eight pictures and the explanation will follow, as well as the fragments of the poem, equal in number, one of which will be engraved, and will present a *fac-simile* of the MS. The others will be printed in capital letters, imitating, as nearly as can be done, the beauty of the original writing. Each fragment will be accompanied with the critical notes to which it may give rise. At the end of the work will be placed select readings, unpublished scolia, paraphrases, and explanations of all kinds, furnished by the other Homeric manuscripts, which have been mentioned above.—(*Le Vigilant*, Nov. 24.)

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Manners of the People.

A writer in one of the French Journals lately imported, enquires what can be the reason, why the opinions formed on the manners of the Anglo-Americans, should be so contrary as they are, among the French and English writers?—meaning travellers, who have visited the country of America. The French, who pique themselves on the sociability of their national manners, express themselves as if they were highly delighted with the manners of America, which it is well known, are almost anti-social; while the English, whose national manners are, certainly, somewhat blunt, are little less than disgusted with the manners of America, which are somewhat less refined than their own. A solution of this contradiction is desired by the Journalist alluded to: it is at least, a curious problem.

AUSTRIA.

Musical Society, for Austria.

At Vienna has been formed a society of lovers of music, which proposes to furnish the means of instruction to pupils, natives of Austria, who will be taught the various branches of this science. The performance of various master-pieces of the great composers, is a principal object of this society: which proposes also to give prizes, to form a library, and to publish a journal under the title of “Annals of the Society of Lovers of Music, in the Austrian States.”

The Institute for the Blind, formed some years ago at Vienna, by M. Klein, has at present thirty pupils; several of which are

distinguished by their talents, and by their remarkable progress on the piano, the violin, the harp, the bassoon, and other wind instruments. They are also taught to read and write, arithmetic, languages, history, natural history, geography, &c.

BRAZIL.

Particulars of the Country of the Brazils.

M. Alphonse de Beauchamp who some time ago published a History of Peru, has lately published a History of Brazil, in which, among other things, he observes, that it is very remarkable, that a country so happily situated, the interior of which abounds to an extraordinary degree in gold, which contains the richest diamond mines on the face of the earth, and is blessed with a soil and climate proper to produce the most valuable vegetables of Asia, with the most desirable esculents of Europe, should also contain the most ferocious and dreaded animals, the most dangerous insects, also, beside others more distressing, than any known in other countries of America.

Although Brazil, says M. de B. is in the same latitude as Peru, and in all respects fitted to support the same productions, yet this country possesses neither the Vicugna, nor the Lama, animals of the greatest utility to the Peruvians. But it is haunted by a much greater number of ferocious animals, by enormous serpents, immense toads, lizards, and a thousand other large clawed reptiles; also, by millions of insects, which multiply beyond calculation by the power of heat and moisture. They are found by hundreds of species unknown in Europe, in the vast forests of the interior provinces.

There are heard the distant howlings of the Ounce, a kind of Panther, that makes great ravages, and, with the serpents, is an incessant plague to the planters. Beside the great Rattle Snake, which moves so swiftly, that it seems to fly, Brazil produces others, yet more terrible, such as the *Ibiboca*, equally distinguished by the danger attending its bite, and the beauty of its colours; the *Bojubi*, called the *fire-serpent*, on account of the brilliant splendour of its scales; the Great *Bou*, an enormous reptile, in size equal to a man's body, and sometimes forty feet in length, covered with irregular scales and spots, the back of a greenish black, the sides of a yellow brown: the head is flat, and his large mouth contains a double row of sharp teeth. He is armed under the belly with two strong spurs, [something like a cock's spurs,] to hold his prey. The Portuguese call him

goat-serpent, because he devours kids and goats with incredible ease. His strength and voracity are such, that when pressed by hunger, he attacks men, wild-boars, and even the tigers of the country. His eyes no sooner perceive his prey, than they flash fire, and seem to emit sparks; his forked tongue quivers in his vast jaws, he seizes his victim with his spurs, to swallow it more commodiously, and he afterwards passes many days in the act of digesting it. He is the dread of both Indians and Portuguese. The boldest negroes attack him, often with success, whether with the bow and arrows, or with fire arms. If they only wound him, he whirls himself around in every direction, sweeps down the underwood, snaps off the young trees, hisses, bellows, splashes the water about with his tail, covers those who are near him with a stinking mud, and clouds of dust mingled with dirt, like a hurricane. Even if he is mortally wounded, he continues to writhe himself about, and plies his vast dimensions on himself, till one of his assailants, braving the danger, gets near him, and throws a running noose over his head. Then dragging him along, the negro climbs a tree, and draws up the monster, that now swings from some projecting branch; quitting this branch for the body of the reptile, and holding a very sharp knife between his teeth, he grasps the agitated and yet living serpent, with his arms and his legs: covered with blood, he rips open the throat and upper belly, whence he draws a quantity of fat highly valued when clarified; and the flesh affords him, and his companions, materials for a festival.

But the most dangerous of all the reptiles of this country is the *Ibiracua*, the bite of which inflicts inevitable death: so great is the violence of his venom, that, the blood instantly spirts from both the eyes of the person bitten, from his nostrils, and other parts.

By a kind of compensation, the forests of this country are the retreats of an infinity of most delightful birds, unknown to the rest of the world; their form is elegant, and their plumage splendid; the parrots and paroquets are the handsomest of their species.

It is worthy of observation, that though these savage creatures are more dangerous than in any other part of America, (the major part of them being fond of devouring men,) yet in Brazil, the Europeans have less than elsewhere indulged themselves in destroying the race of the native inhabitants. The only evidence to the contrary, is the vengeance taken on the

Cabètes, for the massacre they committed on the whole crew of a Portuguese vessel. The whole tribe, with all its posterity, was condemned to perpetual slavery. The cruel consequences of this proscription, at length struck the government of the colony: it was mitigated, and all who had been converted were exempted; in conclusion, the barbarous sentence was revoked, but not till the tribe was nearly exterminated. Almost all the other tribes which are under the dominion of the Portuguese, have been reduced to submission by mildness: this wonderful fact was accomplished by the Jesuit Missionaries. The History of Brazil offers numberless instances of their almost supernatural devotedness, to the purposes in which they were engaged.

DENMARK.

Antient magic, and sorcery.

Certainly there can be nothing more interesting in the history of light than a knowledge of the previous darkness, which it has dispelled in its progress: Professor Bulow, has therefore acted with great prudence in preparing an account of the practice of magic, sorcery, and other superstitions, as they formerly existed in Denmark, before the introduction and diffusion of better knowledge. His memoir includes the retreat of the black arts before the gradual accessions of light and truth, as well in Norway as in Denmark. The subject is curious and recondite. M. Bulow's memoir has been read in the Society for promoting Danish History, at Copenhagen.

FRANCE.

Prizes: Wool combing.

In a sitting of the General Assembly of the society for encouraging National Industry, two prizes were decreed: one of 3,000 fr. value, to M. de Mauray, mechanicien at Incarville, (department of the Eure) for a system of instruments adapted to combing of wool: the other of 2,000 fr. to M. Dobo, mechanicien at Paris, for a system of instruments adapted to the combing of wool into any degree of fineness, at pleasure. To the first of these prizes was added a donation of 1,200 fr. by M. Ternaux, who successfully employs both machines. These are spoken of as leaving nothing further to be desired, so far as mechanics are concerned in the manufacture of woollen cloth. We have therefore thought it our duty to give this mention of them a place in our work.

In the same sitting a gold medal, value 1,000 fr. was voted to M. Pecard of Tours, for his success in obtaining pure

red lead, from lead in a natural state, of a bad quality.

Sculpture, antient.

The French Institute some time ago proposed, as a Prize Question "What were the causes of the excellence of Antient Sculpture, and what are the means of obtaining that excellence?" The question received no satisfactory answer: but it has given occasion to the publication of "Fragments of a memoir on the subject, by M. Le clerc Dupuy." The ideas of this gentleman, though imperfect, may contribute assistance to those patrons of the arts among us, who are interested in the solution of this question.

Public Instruction: state of.

The state of Public Instruction in France, is of great consequence, not to the French nation only, but to all neighbouring powers. As the twig is bent, the tree inclines: we have seen the consequences, in the attachment of the military to a military chief; a principle inculcated into them, from infancy. M. Izarn of the Royal Society of Gottingen, but Inspector of the University of France, has published an *Exposé* of the actual state of Public Instruction in France, including a comparative examination of the state of this branch of national policy, in 1790, with the various plans formed to improve it, and what it now is. The writer thinks that unnecessary complaints have prevailed on the subject; and that these have introduced so much vacillation, that nothing beneficial could result. The indifference of the French people for their national institutions he says, is so great, that foreigners are better informed about them, than natives are. Every notion that can possibly be brought forward, finds partizans:—this the writer proves by the regret expressed on losing the Jesuits; then the proposals for bringing them back:—then the re-action against this opinion, and the determination to exclude them, in order to support the *Doctrinaires*, the *Oratoriens*, &c.—then the determination to recall no teachers of any description: the allowance of liberty to any body who pleased to become a public teacher;—arrête of the Provisional Government; its repeal—incorrectness of that repeal—debates in the Journals, *pro* and *con*. A view of the present state of the University of France, with suggestions for its improvement. We hope that a state of settled peace, will favour the establishment of whatever may contribute to improve the rising generation by increasing its knowledge.

M. A. Julien, of Geneva, Author of an *Essay on the employment of Time*, and of the *Biometer*, or *Hourly Remembrancer*, an instrument for measuring life, has also published *Agenda general*, or *Portable Memorial* for the current year. It is in one volume 12mo. and is accompanied by a Port Crayon. It forms a practical memorandum book of the Employment of Time, formed of tablets fitted for daily use for the six divisions of life; domestic life, social life, epistolary life or correspondence, literary life, including a register of books read, personal life, in the family, historical recollections, or dates of remarkable events, recollections of distinguished persons deceased, of friends, or others of note, removed in the course of the year.

We have known many excellent persons who have kept journals of their lives with great minuteness; but whether with such close attention as the form of this pocket companion implies, may be doubted. This we are sure of, that only the worthy and excellent can bear to review such faithful registers of past days and years. Perhaps the moral effect of a register so close and intimate might deserve the consideration of those who study the reformation of a profligate.

Promenades Pittoresques dans Constantinople, et sur les rives du Bosphore, &c. &c.

Picturesque Walks through Constantinople, and on the banks of the Bosphorus, to which is added a sketch of Dalmatia, by Charles Pertusier, attached to the French Embassy at the Ottoman Porte, &c. &c. 3 vols. 8vo. pp. 1370. Paris 1815.

Numerous works have been published on Turkey, in various languages, and with various views, but none that we have met with, present so general and so animated a picture of those scenes where nature has poured out all her stores, and art, unfettered by any considerations of expense or prudence has given wing to genius, and formed all that their combination could produce of luxuriant, grand, and beautiful. Our author views every object with the eye of a classic poet: all the stores of ancient literature are at his command, while he traverses the soil of ancient Greece, points out all the mutations of time chance and arbitrary power: wherever he goes, he carries with him the eye of observation, and the spirit of reflection. Nature, every where presents to him, in the language of Akenside, "the gayest, happiest attitude of things," if any thing be censurable in the work, it is the style which appears to us too florid, at the same time we confess that it is only on reflection, we find it so, for we

are hurried by the author with rapidity over the most charming and romantic scenes; we are present, and they are all before our eyes, while we only see the author merely as a Ciceroni, to point out the beauties, and give an historic outline of what we behold, this is a rare merit in an author, which we shall attempt to justify by extracts from the work which we propose giving in the next number.

St. Helena: Buonaparte.

The banishment of Buonaparte to St. Helena, has given rise in France, as it has in England, to various works descriptive of that island. Some of them are mere accounts of the island, copied from the descriptions of it by voyagers, who have landed on it: others are enriched with disquisitions on the whole Atlantic Ocean, with commercial and political projects on this "Colony," and speculations on the fate of Napoleon in being sent thither, with maps and plans by way of decoration. None of these appear to be worthy of any notice beyond this general mention of them.

CARICATURES.

The Parisians have lately affected to imitate the English taste for CARICATURES. It is true, they do not abound in wit; and humour is a quality utterly unknown among them: Their Artists have both to seek: or rather, it is not their national disposition, or turn of mind. However, they have hit on a Title, and hazarded the publication of a work, that might be made somewhat more than amusing and laughable, by shewing vice and folly their own images, and holding the mirror up to nature. — *Annals of Ridicule, or Parisian scenes and Caricatures.* Several numbers are already published, each containing two coloured prints. A number is published every fortnight. By this rapidity of publication, the work will soon degenerate into mere insipidity and buffoonery:—exaggeration will take place of what might be truth; the public will be disgusted, and the work will expire.

The following remarks on this subject, are from a contemporary publication. We have seen some of the subjects alluded to; but not all. They are generally extremely deficient in what English artists call *spirit* and *marking*: *i. e.* CHARACTER:

The fame of English caricaturists has reached over the whole world. Their works have, for many years, been sought after with the greatest avidity in all foreign countries, and have, in a great measure,

influenced the opinions entertained of *John Bull*. The follies and vices of kings, as well as subjects, have been their prey; and the Frenchman, Italian, or German, looking over a parcel of these graphic pasquinades, has been accustomed to shrug his shoulders, and exclaim that the English were bold fellows. The more thinking, however, saw in them eminent proofs of that talent, independence, and general activity of mind, which are the principal constituents of national greatness.

What a contrast did France present to this! What Frenchman would have dared to ridicule the follies of a Louis le Grand, except by whispering epigrams, or untamable *jeu des mots*. In later years, however, the example of England has, by little and little, introduced this art amongst them. For a long time French caricatures were poor and insipid;—within these few years they have greatly improved, but are still far behind the productions of Gilray or Rowlandson. The great merit of English prints of this class, consists in broad humour, combined with the most severe satire:—the weaknesses, vices, and virtues, of the person caricatured, are all brought to view at once, as well as the particular cause of the attack; and they are at the same time so irresistibly ludicrous, that even the person ridiculed must join in the laugh against himself. It is understood that King George, with much good natured magnanimity, delighted to see these witty productions, although himself and family were their objects. French caricatures have still to attain this perfection; they are devoid of all general interest, and are confined to one particular point, to obtain which seems the entire end of their exertions. They are poor in allusions, and deficient in associates; they are like the French people themselves, smart without thinking, and acute only by being superficial.

The late political changes have afforded various opportunities to the French caricaturists, which have been seized with avidity, and handled with bitterness.—During the short absence of the King, however, very few made their appearance; the only one, at all noticed, was the representation of the flight of his Majesty, hobbling, and the Royal Family running, from Paris, heavily laden with the Crown jewels. But Buonaparte, and the Allies have furnished numerous subjects. It is curious to observe, that, while the stalls and shops of Paris are lined with caricatures against the English, which seem to afford more amusement to themselves, than to any one else, if we may judge from the

laughing crowds of our countrymen continually surrounding the stalls—not one has ever appeared against the Prussians. The French would seem to know very well the nature of these gentlemen, and have therefore suffered them to pass unmolested. This is no small allowance in favour of English magnanimity and good nature.

We shall describe a few of these caricatures, for the amusement of our readers. In one, Wellington and Blücher are represented twirling a skipping rope with great coolness: over this they are forcing Buonaparte to jump till he is quite exhausted. The imperial skipper expostulates: the Duke replies, "*Sire, you must skip for the King*;" and Blücher drily observes to him, whom he calls his little comrade, that his skipping is very dangerous.

Another is intended to put the Imperial Guard in advantageous contrast against its leader. A monument has been engraved, in honour of those who fell in the late contest, with the following inscription:—"They died, but did not surrender." Buonaparte is here represented in the act of inscribing on a pillar, "*Napoleon surrendered, but did not die*." Underneath is written, encircled with wreaths of laurel, "*He ran away from Egypt, Spain, Moscow, Leipzig, and Mont St. Jean*." Below these names of places, a hare is represented at full speed. An English centinel is seen in the distance. The place is evidently St. Helena.

Buonaparte, in the next print we shall notice, is undergoing the operation of shaving; Wellington and Blücher are the barbers. The little Emperor seems very uneasy, and, with a piteous expression of face, begs that the gentlemen will tell him what sort of razors they are shaving him with. The operators respectfully answer, "*Sire, with English razors, and Berlin soap*."

Ney has not been allowed to escape. It is well known that he kissed the King's hand as a pledge of his fidelity to the royal cause: he is represented, in the caricature, as offering a similar sort of pledge to Napoleon, but it is not the Emperor's hand that he kisses!

An indecent caricature represents Madame Bertrand's attempt to throw herself into the sea from the cabin window of the *Bellerophon*. Her husband has just caught her by the leg, while Buonaparte callously looks on, regardless of offering the fair one any assistance.

Of the allied troops, the *Scotch* have excited the greatest attention in Paris. They are the subjects of innumerable carica-

tures, which will not allow of description.

Buonaparte is an inexhaustible subject; in one he is seated on a chair, apparently in a very languid state, his crown falling from his head. Cambacères is the doctor in attendance. "Dear cousin," says the dying Emperor, "how do you find my state?" "Sire," replies Cambacères, "it cannot last, your constitution is too bad." The *Acte Additionnel aux Constitutions de l'Empire* at their feet, fully explains the point of the caricature. Another represents him as a mastiff chained to his kennel in the Island of St. Helena, with an English officer guarding him, and grasping a whip. This is called *César dans son Palais*.

His entrance to a British ship has given birth to a caricature, which we have no doubt the artist thought highly characteristic of British sailors. The Emperor, weeping grievously, demands only one favour of the Captain, namely, that he will "spare his life." One officer exclaims, "*God dam, qu'il est petit*!" and another exclaims, "*One may easily see that he is no Frenchman*." As a contrast to this scene of degradation, our eyes are directed to his pockets, whence issue his imperial acts and manifestoes. "*The Dynasty of Napoleon has reigned, and will reign in Spain*;" "*The House of Austria has ceased to reign*" and, "*I am the God of War*," are the sentences presented to view.

"Buonaparte writing his will on board an English ship," deserves notice. He does not leave his soul to any one, *not being certain that he has one*, but he leaves his patrimony, such as it was in 1719, to his family; he leaves his sugar of beet-root to the consumptive; his *Federés* to the good city of Paris, his word of honour to Ney, and his proclamations to Carnot; the example of his flights, to Generals in danger, his costume, worn at the *Champ de Mars*, to those who let out dresses for the carnival; his orthographical faults to the Institut, and his skeleton to the school of medicine!

GERMANY.

Co-inventor of the art of Printing.

Faustus has usually carried off the honour due to the inventor of the noble art of Printing; but, lately has been published at Wisbaden, a small tract of 23 pages in octavo, intitled *Peter Schoeffer, &c. The Life of Peter Schoeffer, co-inventor of Printing, &c.* The history of the discovery forms a principal feature in the work, with an account of Schoeffer's share in it: the author has added his genealogy; the

arms or device placed by Faustus and Schoeffler on their productions, and used by the latter after the death of Faustus, in 1466.

GREECE.

Saggio storico sulle prime etni dell' Isola di Leucadia nell' Ionio, compilato dal Dottor Demetrio Petrizzopulo, Leucadio, &c.

An Historical Essay on the first ages of the Island of Leucadia, in the Ionian Sea, by Dr. Demetrius Petrizzopulo, a Leucadian. Florence, 1814. 8vo. pp. 115.

To the classic scholar every thing relating to Greece is dear, and it is delightful to find one among the descendants of those creators of all that can raise the mind or captivate the heart, who offers us new indications on the history of his country. The sun of Greece seems set to rise no more: we wish we could hail the aurora of his beams in Dr. Petrizzopulo. He possesses one requisite—learning; we wish we could add another equally indispensable—industry. His dedication to his dearly beloved fellow citizens proves that he has not a small share of vanity; he consoles them for his absence by telling them that he is educating his son for their use and service, which confines him to Italy, where he has found abundant materials for the history of his native Isle. A preface succeeds of equal importance to the reader. The work is divided into nine chapters.

1. The position, circumference, and ancient form, of Leucadia.
2. The city of Nericos, mentioned by Homer.
3. The First Inhabitants of Leucadia, a colony of Corinthians, who founded Nericos: what was the government established: first progress of the Leucadians.
4. Aristocratical Constitution adopted afterwards: foundation of the city of Ellomenos: progress in the sciences and arts.
5. Foundation of the city of Leucadia, its size, the ruins now in existence.
6. Establishment of a democratic government.
7. Description of the rock, the leap taken from its summit, remains of the temple of Leucadian Apollo.
8. Excavation of the Isthmus.
9. New exploits of Leucadians, illustrious men produced by Leucadia, games celebrated there, valiant defence of the Leucadians, their decline.

From the perusal of this extensive table of contents, much might be expected, the disappointment therefore creates pain. Of "the high deeds of his ancestors," he gives us but gleanings from works well known: where he ventures alone he generally loses

his way, particularly in chap. 4, where the Aristocratic constitution, depends on no better authority than a medal bearing on one side a head of Apollo, reverse a lyre with these words:—ΑΕΤΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΑΡΙΕΤΩΝ ΚΡΑΤ which the Doctor reads ΑΡΙΕΤΩΝΚΡΑΤος which he translates thus: "The Aristocracy of the Leucadians." The learned chevalier Millin, keeper of the medals in the Royal Library at Paris, has exposed the Doctor's errors at length, as well as that of the Democracy founded on another medal with the word ΔΑΜΟΚΡΤΙΑ. This great medalist informs us that the medals of Leucadia bore the names of the different magistrates under whose authority they were struck. We have said that our author merely copies from well known authors, and those entirely modern; as the Travels of Anacharsis, the Isolario of Bordone,—but he does more, he quotes works that no one but himself ever heard of: as Norden's Letters of Greece, and Chardin's Essay on the Leap of Leucadia. The plan of our author's work is good, and we wish some one capable of executing the work as it ought to be, would avail themselves of the occasion, and produce one which would have considerable claims to attention. Dr. Petrizzopulo does not rise far above our ideas of the Modern Greeks.

PRUSSIA.

Linguarum totius Orbis Index alphabeticus quarum grammatica, lexica collectiones verborum recensentur, patria significatur, historia adumbratur, à J. S. Vatero, &c.

An Alphabetical Table of all the Languages of the World, pointing out their country and history, together with the dictionaries, grammars, and a Collection of Words of each language, by Dr. J. S. Vater, Professor, and Librarian to the King of Prussia, at Königsberg, Knight of the Order of St. Wladimir, &c. Berlin. 8vo. pp. 239.

To the linguist and to all lovers of literature, this little work warmly recommends itself. Languages in themselves form but the key to science and real knowledge; a person may know all the words in a dictionary, their synonyma and shades of distinction, yet if he rest there, his knowledge is of no value either to himself or society: it is the use of that knowledge which constitutes its value. Thus in the present case, the words and forms of expression in different languages being compared with each other, a considerable light is often thrown very unexpectedly on obscure parts of history, and, among other

things, this shews with precision the emigration of tribes, people, or nations. Dr. Vater's work is executed with considerable care and precision, it is more extensive and better arranged than our countryman, Marsden's Catalogue of Dictionaries, &c. London 1796, yielding in extent and consequently in perfection only to the *Mithridates* of Adelung, or General Science of the Languages of the Earth, in 3 vols. 8vo. begun by Adelung, in 1805, and continued by the author of the above, whose present work may be called a supplement to the larger work, or rather a succinct summary of its contents, with the addition of various improvements suggested by the continued study of the subject. The nature of the work does not admit of quotations, it is printed in two columns, in Latin and German, the better to adapt it to general circulation.

Von den Egyptischen Pyramiden, &c. &c. On the Pyramids of Egypt in general, and on their construction in particular, by A. Hirt. A Memoir read at the Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin, in April 1810.—Berlin, 1815. 4to. pp. 28.

The Pyramids of Egypt have attracted the curiosity and arrested the attention of all travellers; the pen and the pencil have been repeatedly employed to convey to us correct ideas of those stupendous monuments of high antiquity; the misfortune is, that they appear to resemble the cross in the road which the two Chivalrous Knights contended about, one asserting it to be gold and the other silver, for no two authors agree in their descriptions, nor, what is more singular in the dimensions of the Pyramids; even those of the same nation, with the same lineal measure differ very considerably in their estimates. Our author, esteeming the precise magnitude of trifling importance, devotes his attention to the question—How the Egyptians were able to raise such grand masses?—his learning and industry are very conspicuous: he brings to the task a mind fraught with the knowledge of ancient history illumined by original genius, so that his work on this beaten subject possesses a character of genius and originality exclusively his own. He divides his subject into sections, in which he considers—The situation of the Pyramids—Their age and authors—Their destination, and origin of the Pyramidal form—Their materials—Their exterior aspects—Their dimensions—The Dyke of Stone; and—the expences of their construction.

Their situation. — There are no re-

mains of Pyramids to be found except in the province of *Faïum*, and in a small district of the mountains of Libya, in the vicinity of Cairo, the ancient *Memphis*: from this fact our author infers *Their age and authors*—concluding, there were no Pyramids before the seat of the Empire was transferred from Upper Egypt to Memphis; that previous to that period the monarchs were content with tombs dug in the rocks, as those of the Kings of Thebes, the remains of which are still extant. Mæris appears the first who erected monuments of a Pyramidal form; one for himself, the other for his wife, in the lake which still bears his name, about 1500 years before Christ. The other Pyramids are all of later dates. *Their destination and figure*: all authors agree that they were intended as sepulchral monuments, as to their figure, he quotes two opinions, the first that they were built on the model of those little pyramids with which the Egyptians closed the entrance of caves, to prevent the sand from entering: this is not tenable, we have no proof that those little pyramids were in use anterior to the erection of the large ones; the second, which our author seems to prefer, is, "the natural wish there must have been to give a regular and elegant form, as well as solidity and durability, to those monuments, with which all nations have honoured the memory of celebrated personages." This was natural enough we confess, but how could that wish, lead exclusively to the Pyramidal form, in which *all* the Pyramids are constructed? We do not read in any historian that any sacred idea was ever attached to the Pyramidal form, that might have made them copy each other in successive ages. The Pyramids were consequently a matter entirely of taste, to display to future generations the pride and power of those who had erected them, but nothing is so fluctuating as taste; and instead of servilely copying what had been done, it is natural to suppose that the architects would have varied the forms, that the respective merits might not solely be in the relative degrees of magnitude, and this they certainly would have done, but for one little circumstance, which, in our opinion, completely solves the question. *The Egyptians were ignorant of the mode of turning an arch*, consequently the pyramidal form was a matter not of choice but of necessity, in works of such dimensions. This has always appeared to us the true reason, it is simple and natural, but perhaps on those very accounts it has been overlooked by the curious traveller, who generally rejects the

simple and the natural, for the complex and artificial.

Their materials were generally unbaked brick, or a soft building stone; found on the spot, for the interior; sometimes the stone was brought from a great distance, as the Trajan stone, of the nature of which we are ignorant; and the Ethiopian, which appears to be a blackish *Syenite*, or granite with red spots.

Their exterior aspect.—They were constructed due east and west, but whether their bases were exactly square we are yet to learn; their height was not regulated according to the base, as they all subtend different angles. Their construction required but little art, a small pyramid was first formed, and afterwards piles on piles of brick and stone, cemented with mortar, similar to that now in use, increased the magnitude, according to the purse or power of the Sovereign.

Their dimensions are left uncertain by our author, who only quotes from others.

The Dyke of stone,—this was to transport the large stones, the least thirty feet long, from the Nile to the Pyramids.—These, some describe as being perfectly horizontal, and others as on an inclined plane. That of Cheops, according to Herodotus, is 3000 feet long, 60 feet wide, and in many parts 48 feet high.

We have already extended this article, referring to these ancient structures, beyond our usual limits, we must however observe, that their erection is considered by our author as a real blessing to the nation: they employed the whole population, in labour for which they were paid, this he deduces from the inscription, stating how much Cheops, the sovereign, had expended in radishes, onions, and garlic. The principal object of the memoir, to shew how they were built by a people ignorant of nearly all the mechanical arts and mechanical powers, would lead us too far without clearing up our doubts. This analysis of a highly curious memoir, we have extended so far, because the original, in German, would be known to few, on this account we beg our readers excuse.

RUSSELL.

New Island?

It is understood that a new island appeared in the sea of Azoff, on the 10th of May 1814. Our information respecting this phenomenon, from competent eye-witnesses, is extremely scanty. What is its present state?

SWITZERLAND.

Hemp and Flax, new manner of preparing.

Lately has been published at St. Gall, in a small octavo volume of 48 pages *Anleitung*, &c. Instructions on the manner of cultivating and gathering Hemp and Flax, and of preparing them in the space of two hours, thereby avoiding the ordinary inconveniences, improving the quality, and augmenting the quantity." This new manner of preparing Hemp in two hours time, consists in treating it with water in which has been dissolved a quantity of soft soap, in the proportion of one pound of soap to 650lbs. of water. The process is described with all necessary details. How far it may resemble that which has lately been much boasted of among us, we cannot pretend to determine.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT OCCASIONED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT MR. CONSTANT'S SUGAR-HOUSE IN WELL-STREET ON THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER.

(From Mr. Tilloch's *Philosophical Magazine* for November.)

It has lately been ascertained that when the boiling of sugar, in the process of refining, is carried on without any fire being allowed to come directly in contact with the pan, a waste of sugar is prevented, and a better article obtained. On the process of refining we do not mean to offer any remarks, but merely to speak of the accident which has occurred, in consequence of steam being employed, in an injudicious manner, to boil the sugar pans in place of fire, as hitherto. The arrangement was simply this:—A large close boiler was constructed for the purpose of generating steam, to be conveyed through tubes, under the sugar pans, to bring them to the required temperature for boiling the syrup. These pans, made of copper, were each put into an exterior pan made of cast iron, and closely joined at their brim to prevent the escape of steam. Only one pan we believe had been got ready to be worked in this manner; and on the 15th of November a trial was made of the boiler.

The fire was lighted between three and four o'clock in the morning. At nine o'clock Mr. Hague the engineer came to the premises, and it was proposed to prove the boiler by applying a large fire. Mr. Constant the proprietor objected to the large fire; but, through the obstinacy of some of the engineer's men, as is believed, the fire was urged unnecessarily, and even the safety-valve, provided for the escape of steam when the internal pressure should

reach a certain point, was overloaded, to prevent the steam from escaping. The consequence which might have been anticipated followed. About half past ten o'clock the boiler exploded, and with such a force as to bring down the whole building, burying a number of people in the ruins. The house was about 70 feet high, and of proportionate depth and width. The effect of such an explosion may be more easily conceived than described. Most miraculously, several of the people who were buried in the ruins escaped without personal injury, the lower part of one of the walls keeping up one end of the joists of a part of the lower floor, which was thus thrown over them as a shed. In the course of the day ten other people were dug out of the ruins; seven of them less or more burnt, lacerated, or bruised, who were sent to the hospital, and three of them dead. Among the latter was Mr. Spear jun. aged 15, son of Mr. H. A. Spear, of Broad-street, who was there at the time on business, his father having sent in a great quantity of sugar to be manufactured.

The effects of this accident did not however end here. After the ruins were partly removed, air getting to the wood which had come in contact with the scattered fire of the furnace, the whole, at night, burst out in a violent flame, which communicated to two contiguous sugar-houses, also belonging to Mr. Constant, which were entirely consumed.

Great blame attaches somewhere; and the accident is the less excusable, as this is not the first, arising from ignorance or inattention, in the application of steam of high temperature to different purposes. Only a few months ago a loco-motive engine was exploded in the country, and several people lost their lives, from the folly of a man (calling himself an engineer, a name now given to every person who is employed to throw coals under a boiler,) locking down the safety-valve, that his machine might go off *in style*! And latterly, a salt-pan heated by steam was blown up by a similar imprudence. Such madness cannot be sufficiently reprobated. Nothing is more manageable than steam, in the hands of men of common prudence; but nothing more dangerous when fools and pretenders are suffered to play with it. The very idea of *proving the boiler with steam* savoured of insanity; for, if too weak, it could do nothing but explode. What would be said of the man who should seek to ascertain the lowest heat at which gunpowder would explode, by thrusting in succession into a barrel of that article, bars of iron heated to different degrees of temperature?

When a large boiler is to be employed to generate steam of high temperature, it should be proved, not with water and a fire applied to it, but with cold water forced in by a pump or syringe till the boiler has been subjected to more than twice the pressure to which it is intended it shall ever be exposed with steam. The most accurate way to ascertain the pressure is by a tube of sufficient length connected with the boiler, and containing mercury. Should a boiler subjected to this test prove too weak, it only reads at the weak part—no explosion takes place, and no one can receive any personal injury.

We went to the ruins on the 20th of November, and ascertained several facts, indicating in our opinion either great ignorance or great carelessness on the part of those who had the care of constructing the boiler and pans. In the first place, as to the form of the boiler itself,—it was somewhat globular, with a concave bottom, and of no less than *eight feet diameter*.* For generating strong steam, boilers composed of tubes of comparatively small diameter should always be employed; for the strength *ceteris paribus* is inversely as the squares of the diameters of the vessels compared. The best, indeed the only boiler with which we are acquainted, that can with safety be employed for such a purpose, is Woolf's, composed of tubes. The substance of the boiler which we saw in Well-street, was in no part two inches—in some parts not more than one inch. In other words—a boiler made for the purpose of generating steam of a pressure of 40 or 50 pounds per inch,† and not exceeding an inch in thickness, (for the greater thickness in some places goes for nothing in such a case as this,) and eight feet di-

* The fragment which we saw (perhaps about a fourth of the whole boiler; had been removed about twenty feet from its original position into another apartment, from which it had before been separated by a brick wall.

† It cannot be ascertained to what pressure the boiler had attained when the explosion took place. Mr. Constant saw the gauge a few minutes before, and it was then under 40 pounds per inch: one of the workmen saw it at 46. From the weakness of the boiler, it is not probable that the pressure was much beyond the latter point when the boiler exploded; but from the great accumulation of heat in the substance of the boiler, in the furnace and in the surrounding materials an instant generation of a new quantity of steam would be produced by the liberated water.

ameter, was set to work without even its substance (so far as we could learn) having been ascertained either by drilling it in different places, or by calculating from its weight its general thickness, supposing that to have been uniform.

We need not stop to say much on the construction of the sugar pans and the steam-case under them: suffice it to say, that on inquiry (for these had not been cleared from the ruins when we were on the spot*) we learned that these also were eight feet in diameter—and, if we understood rightly, the bottom of each pan was nearly a plane, or had scarcely any discernible rotundity.—Pans that are to be heated by strong steam should be narrow, to gain strength; and the surface wanted for evaporation should be obtained by giving them sufficient length.

Such accidents are much to be lamented, not only on account of the individual and family sufferings which they occasion, but also for the impediments they serve to throw in the way of improvements in the manufactures of the country: for, though it is certainly true that steam, as we have observed, is perfectly manageable and safe in proper hands, yet when people witness such calamities, and that under the management of people *supposed* to be competent, nothing can be more natural than that, instead of encouraging, they should be led to oppose improvements which threaten such dreadful consequences.

STEAM ENGINES IN CORNWALL.

There is, certainly, no occasion to enlarge in commendation of the Steam Engine, and its powers, when properly constructed; but we give a place to the following Abstract, as recording the performances of some of these machines:—what would the whole amount to, if the Report were general, and included all the Engines in our Country?

By Messrs. Leans' Report of work done in October, 1815, it appears that 34 engines consumed 75,009 bushels of coals; that these engines collectively lifted 618,902,532 pounds one foot high by a bushel of coals each; being an average duty of 18,203,016 pounds lifted one foot with every bushel of coals. During the same month, according to their Report.

* One of them has been found since, not broken, but turned upside down—a proof that the explosion happened in the boiler.

Woolf's engine at Wheal Var consumed 984 bushels of coals, and lifted 41,572,070 pounds one foot high with each bushel; and his engine at Wheal Abraham consumed 1062 bushels, and lifted with each bushel 51,443,639 pounds of water one foot high.

PREVENTATIVE OF MISCHIEF FROM FOUL AIR IN COAL MINES.

We have called the attention of the Public to the disasters which have lately spread distress among hundreds of the industrious who engage in the hazardous labour of mining for coals. The extent of these evils has been shocking to humanity, and in obvious contradiction to all true policy. We have, therefore, the greatest pleasure in Reporting the successful labours of Science directed to this object.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society, a very important paper by Sir Humphry Davy was read, On the Nature of the Fire-damp in Coal-mines, and the Means of preventing its Explosion.

In this paper Sir H. Davy describes a very simple lantern, which he calls the Safety Lantern, for preserving the lives of colliers in mines liable to explosions from the fire-damp.

By various chemical experiments Sir H. Davy ascertained that the fire-damp is the least combustible, and least expansive in combustion, of all the inflammable gases; and that explosive mixtures of fire-damp have their explosive power destroyed by small admixtures of azote and carbonic acid: and likewise that explosions from the fire-damp are incapable of passing through small glass or metallic tubes.

A further account of the application of these principles has been in circulation, which we deem it our duty to insert. To perfect the discovery may possibly require the labour and skill of many Scientific men.

Sir H. Davy and Dr. Murray have each discovered a method of lighting coal mines in such a manner as to avoid the accidents which frequently occur from the explosion of the carburetted hydrogen which collects to such an alarming extent. Sir H. Davy proposes that a lantern shall be provided, in all respects air tight: that two perforations shall be made in the lower part of it, sufficient to admit just air enough for the

combustion of an oil lamp: and that one aperture shall be made at the top, to permit the escape of the rarified air. By this means, while the lamp continues to be surrounded with common atmospherical air, it will continue to burn undisturbed; but the moment it comes in contact with the foul air, the flame of the lamp is so much increased by the carburated hydrogen, that the air within the lantern is immediately exhausted, and the light goes quietly out, without the possibility of any explosion taking place. Experiments to try the effect of his method have been often repeated, and if it be as effectual in the mine as it has been proved in the laboratory, it cannot fail to be of the utmost consequence.—The plan proposed by Dr. Murray is the same, in so far as a lamp is employed, having the necessary apertures adapted to maintain combustion; but as a farther preservative, he introduces the air in his lamp by means of a tube, to be supplied either from the air of the mine itself, but taken from the floor of it, or conveyed in tubes from the shaft of the mine.—The carburetted hydrogen being lighter than common atmospherical air, rises to the roof of the mine, and remains there, while the lower part of the mine is filled with uncontaminated respirable air. By this means there seems to be scarcely a possibility of danger, excepting in the case of something happening to the lamp, when the dangerous gas, if any existed, would immediately come in contact with the flame, the detection of it being left to the action which it always has upon the respiration of the workmen. If Sir H. Davy's plan be found to succeed, even this contingency will be avoided, and the very existence of the noxious vapour will itself be rendered the safeguard of the miner, from the notification he will receive of its presence by the extinguishing of his lights.

MILK, A REMEDY FOR THE POISON OF FALSE MUSHROOMS.

On the 13th of October last, a family of six persons residing in the commune of Samans, in the department of the High Garonne, were poisoned by partaking plentifully, by mistake, of a poisonous species of mushrooms. They were all speedily seized with drowsiness, and remained several hours without any signs of life. At day-break they awoke, but in a state of perfect imbecility: the pulse was very low, and betokened speedy dissolution. The surgeon first called wished them to swallow oil, but none was to be procured. An ecclesiastic who was called

in, made them drink copiously of milk. Long and violent vomitings came on, and the remedy succeeded perfectly; for a few hours after, the whole family were declared free from danger.

It may not be improper on this occasion to remind our readers, that the juice of lemons, and other vegetable acids, has been found to be a remedy for the effects of opium; and to suggest that, possibly, in some cases of poison by mushrooms, they might be used with advantage.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

From *The New York Commercial Advertiser*.

The following letter displays some of the minutiae of American manufactures, and American Government. We understand, that, so great has been the pressure in America for specie, that 20 per cent. has been paid for silver, to send to China, for tea. It was not, then, entirely because Bank Stock offered promising speculation that silver was scarce; but, because the war against Britain had impeded the regular supply.

The remarks of Viaticus on the Typographical Art are just: and to these might be added, that no less than *sixty* engravers, of different talents, are now resident in America, where formerly, scarcely three tolerable hands could be found.

The proper clays for making Pottery, have long been known in America; it is rather extraordinary that they should have been so little employed, as hitherto.—The same may be said of Paints.

After all, we believe it may fairly be granted that America has made progress in coarse wares of all kinds:—but, we must wait to see the effects of peace, on her goods of the better kinds. Our information leads us to conclude, that she is not yet able to meet the manufactures of Europe, either for EXPORTATION or for home consumption.

There are few articles necessary for the comfort and convenience of human life, for which the raw materials are not abundantly provided by nature, in one part or other of this widely extended country; but, at present, there is nothing more common than to send these raw materials to Europe,

where, after they have undergone the operation of the manufacturer, they are brought back to America, and sold to our fellow-citizens at a very enhanced price.—Thus the balance of trade is turned against us, and the precious metals get to be so extremely scarce, that they are at present purchased at the enormous premium of from 12 to 15 per cent. advance.

So long as we are receiving such large supplies of goods from abroad, and remitting such vast sums of specie, we cannot well be considered as an independent nation; and I do believe, that one source of the evil originates in this, viz. that there is at least, twice as much money vested in bank stock, as is necessary for any commercial purposes. If, however, this be an evil, at present, it is one which is daily increasing; and indeed, unless a speedy termination be put to it, there is no knowing how far the evil may extend. How long the banks may be able to continue solvent, it is difficult to say, but this is surely to be dreaded, that if they shall continue to multiply as they have done for these some years past, the stock-holders will not continue to receive, as they have done heretofore, a dividend of *nine or ten per cent.* annually. It is indeed to be feared, that those, who form such calculations, will be sadly disappointed, and that they will find, when it is too late, that if they had appropriated the funds, which they have vested in Bank stock, to the advancement of manufactures, they would have found that they had adopted a much more effectual mode of aggrandizing their own fortunes.

Although much remains to be done before we can arrive at such an establishment in regard to manufactures, as those which exist in Great Britain, France, and Holland, yet it must give sincere pleasure to every friend to his country, when he reflects that so great progress has been made in that important concern, since the close of the revolutionary war. The improvement might be mentioned as having taken place in a variety of articles; but I shall confine my observations to a very few. At that period, the **TYPOGRAPHICAL ART** was absolutely in its infancy. I do not wish to exaggerate—but I believe it to be strictly true, that in the year 1784, there had not issued from the press a single sheet better executed, than that used in sixpenny almanacks, and in our common New Testaments. But now, in the space of little more than 30 years, we have arrived at a degree of excellence in the manner of printing, which may be equalled, but cannot be surpassed, either in France or in England.

The stereotype art has likewise been lately introduced into our city, by Messrs. D. and G. Bruce, and Mr. John Watts.* The expenditures of these gentlemen have been great indeed; but let them have patience; the time is not far off, when they will receive an ample recompense for all which they have laid out for the benefit of their country. I have likewise the pleasure of observing, that I have seen some book-binding, which has been executed in the city of New York within the last few years, which fully equals any thing which has ever been done on the other side of the Atlantic.

In the making of **BROAD CLOTH**, we have likewise made a progress infinitely greater than could possibly have been expected. The introduction of the Merino sheep has materially improved our fleece of wool, and cloth has been made at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and other places in the state, within the last three or four years, which will bear a fair comparison with that which is made in the first manufactories in Europe.

The manufactory of **PAINTS**, it is likewise believed, is carried on to as great a degree of perfection in this country as in Great Britain, or any where else. Where, it may indeed be asked, is there a manufactory in the world productive of more general utility than that which is conducted by Mr. Hermanus Vosburgh, on the Bronx River, at West Farms? From this establishment Paints can be had fully as good, and at a cheaper price, than any which can be imported. In this establishment, Mr. Vosburgh and his associates have vested an immense capital. It is indeed said, and I believe with truth, that it amounts to 100,000 dollars.

And here I would ask this question—Why should a manufactory of this kind be taxed, and why should it not rather receive some support from Government?—The latter would certainly be much more compatible with justice and propriety than the former, and it is to be hoped, that at the very commencement of the first meeting of the national Legislature, this odious restriction upon our incipient manufactures will be rescinded. It may be remembered, that our present Administration always avowed, that it was their intention to encourage manufactures; but, in truth, they have taken an *Irish* way of effecting their object. What!—our manufactures are to be

* The writer of this communication might also have enumerated two other stereotype foundries in this city, belonging the one to Messrs. Collins and Co. and the other to Mr. E. White.—(Ed. Com. Adv.)

encouraged, and this is to be done by compelling them to take out licences, for which they have to pay a very considerable sum, and so much per cent. *ad valorem*, on all articles which they may manufacture? This may be encouragement; but I believe most manufacturers will be disposed to say — from such encouragement "Good Lord deliver us!"

Cannot the tax charged upon manufactures be laid on something else? or is every thing taxed at so high a rate that it cannot, without great oppression, admit of any increase? This is not the case. Every article may continue to be taxed as it now is, without being materially burdensome to the people, and even an increase may be made on some of them without exposing the citizens to hardship or vexation. But let the tax on manufactures for ever cease; it will be for the evident interest of the country.

Mr. Vosburgh, on the River Bronx, at West Farms, has lately established another manufactory: by an advertisement dated Oct. 9th, "he offers for sale three thousand Staffordshire, or potter's dozens, of American manufactured crockery ware, consisting of a variety of the most saleable sized articles, amongst which are a proportion of white and red tea-pots and sugar-bowls."

Why should we continue to import English crockery ware into this country? Mr. Vosburgh will supply us with the same articles, fully as well made, and at least as cheap, as any which can be purchased in the British market.

VIATICUS.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR FROM BEET ROOT. ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH INSTITUT: BY COUNT CHAPTAL, Oct. 25.

Our Readers have seen in various Volumes of the former Series of the LITERARY PANORAMA, the efforts made under the regime of Buonaparte to establish the culture of the Beet Root, and the manufacture of Sugar from its produce. The calculations we then submitted to their perusal, as to quantity, quality, and profit, were made under the circumstances of a war, by which France was excluded from the Ocean. Count Chaptal then, argued from what was apparently fixed: it should seem that he retains his former opinion on the practicability of establishing this manufacture among his countrymen. How far his notions are supported by the popular voice, Vol. III. No. 16. *Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.*

at large, we cannot say; and we doubt whether it be so strongly pronounced that he can depend on it. The arguments of a man so eminent, are, however, worth preserving, and they may, possibly, prove worth investigating. We only add, that the specimens of Beet Sugar sent over to England, by the Count, to Sir Joseph Banks, were excellent; what their *present* price might be, we are ignorant.

The twenty-five years last elapsed, will form a memorable epoch in the annals of French industry, the greater part of the extraordinary events which have succeeded each other have concurred to favor its progress. France, deprived of her colonies, and blockaded on all her frontiers, was reduced to her own resources, and by putting under contribution the intelligence of her inhabitants, and the produce of her soil, she succeeded in satisfying all her wants, in creating arts which nowhere existed, in perfecting those already known, and freeing herself from the aid of foreign countries, for the greater part of the objects of her consumption. — Thus we have successively seen perfected the refining of saltpetre, the manufacture of arms and gunpowder, the tanning of leather, the spinning of cotton, wool, and flax, improving the quality of cloths, and manufacturing articles that were foreign to us: — Decomposing sea salt, and extracting soda from it, forming entirely alum and copperas, fixing on tissues several colours which were considered as false tints, and replacing the sugar of the cane by that of the beet; the Indigo of the aul by that of the woad, and the scarlet of cochineal by madder. One would have said that the learned turned their attention from public misery to fix it only on the means of comforting the people, and alleviating the weight of their misfortune. Although these discoveries, and many others, are now the common operations of manufactures, it is to be feared that some will fall into oblivion, either from the facility we enjoy of applying to the ancient sources, or from the habitual prejudice which gives the preference in the eyes of the consumer, to what has been long known, or, in fine, through false measures in the administration. I therefore conceive it to be extremely useful to describe with care all these processes, and thus confide them to our descendants. It will at least discover what science has been able to effect for the prosperity of a nation, at a critical moment, and we shall derive from it this consoling truth, that France

is able within herself to satisfy nearly all her wants.

We recollect with horror those difficult times when France, exiled from the seas, no longer possessed any communication either with her own colonies or those of other nations.

France found herself deprived on a sudden of all the products of Asia and America, of which the greater part were become to her objects of the first necessity. She made an appeal to the industry of her inhabitants,—the government seconded their efforts, and in a little time we succeeded in replacing some products by indigenous ones; and in finding in the productions of our soil objects of absolutely the same nature as those hitherto drawn from the new world.

The cottons of Spain, Rome, and Naples, and especially those of Castell-a-mare, supplied the place of those of America, and India: madder took the place of cochineal, by the proceedings of Messrs. Gonin; and wood, treated in the workshops of Messrs. Paymarin, Rouguis, and Giobert, furnished an excellent indigo; and the numerous establishments for the manufacture of sugar from the beet, announced to Europe that we were on the point of ceasing to be dependant on the new world.

These establishments were scarcely formed, or the processes brought to perfection, when a new order of things arose. Peace re-opened all our communications, our habits resumed their empire, so that it became almost chimerical to think of the possibility of making sugar and indigo at home. In the mean time some persons have continued to make sugar from the beet root, and it is easy to prove that they can maintain a competition with that of the colonies:—this I propose to demonstrate in the present memoir.

When France began to feel the want of sugar the first idea was to seek a substitute in the syrups of fruits, especially of grapes, and this manufacture has been singularly improved. Large establishments were formed on various points of the kingdom for the manufacture of syrups, and they produced two great results equally advantageous; the first, to bring into consumption an enormous quantity of syrups, which replaced sugar, for several domestic purposes, and exclusively in the Hospitals, the second of giving a value to our grapes, which then possessed scarcely any.

Culture of the Beet Root.

It is sown at the end of March, when no more frosts are apprehended. The colour

is of trifling importance, it is observed, that part of the seed of a white or yellow beet, will produce red ones, and *vice versa*; a light rich deep soil is preferred, poor dry sandy soils produce very small, dry beets. Strong fat, or argillaceous soils, are equally to be avoided. The earth to be well dug twice or thrice. The beets gathered in October, and wheat sown. Experience has proved, that a crop of beet is better for wheat than a summer fallow, and the ground is cleaner. Sowing in broad cast preferred, and hoeing, to eleven inches distance, care must be taken to keep them well hoed, and free from weeds: no plant suffers so much as beet from weeds. The time of gathering depends on the climate &c. If kept too long, the saccharine principle is lost, and in its place is found *nitrate of potash*. Heat and cold are equally enemies to beet; if frozen, they will yield a little sugar, but if thawed, *none at all*! They ought to be preserved in the air, or in a granary, &c. when the thermometer would be about 40°. Fahrenheit; they must not be put by until quite dry; they must only be covered when frost is apprehended, uncovered when it is over: they must be examined frequently, to remove all that rot, or sprout, &c. &c.

We shall not detail the mode of extracting the sugar, but merely state the results which would furnish a political question to the French Government.

Beets are generally sold at 10 francs the 1000 (8s. 4d.) which leaves the growers a reasonable profit. A French acre contains, as a medium crop, 20,000 beets. Suppose that 10,000 are used *per diem*, the expense for the Beets and labour will be 149 francs, but as the labour is only 4 months in the year, the interest of the money &c. lying dead in the establishment, will make it 200 francs *per diem*. The produce is composed—

1. Of Sugar.
2. The residue, or mass of the Beet.
3. The Molasses.

Beet in general yields 3 to 4 per cent. of brown Sugar; 3 per cent. gives 300lb. *per diem*, costing 300 francs, or 13 sous, 6d. per lb. There is besides, the tops and parings, and the mass after the sugar is extracted. The parings, &c. amount to one tenth of the weight of the Beet. One half of the parings &c. is excellent food for pigs, who are very fond of it. The mass is a much more important object for feeding cattle, and is better than any forage; it contains nearly all the nutriment of the Beet. The quantity from 10,000 beets will feed 7, or 800 head of cattle *per diem*.

Oxen, cows, poultry, &c. are very fond of it, it is an excellent fattener, the best of any thing known. Sheep and milch cows fed with it give a larger quantity of milk, and of a better quality.

In an establishment of the extent mentioned, 50 or 60 oxen or 4 or 500 sheep may be fed throughout the year, with the refuse alone.

1000 beets furnish about 200lb. of molasses, 100 quarts of which yield about 33 quarts of spirits of wine, of the strength of 22 degrees.

The advantages of cultivating beets are various, they are an intermediate crop, make the land better and cleaner; and 200 establishments of 10,000 per day would fatten with the residue 10,000 or 12,000 cattle, or 80 or 100,000 sheep, and 2 or 3,000 pigs: and would occupy during the four dead months of winter 5 or 6000 persons who otherwise would have no employment.

* * In our Ninth Volume pp. 363, 768, may be seen Notices of various attempts to obtain Sugar from grapes, maize, &c.: and in our Eleventh Volume, p. 491, &c. may be seen at large, the Reports addressed by M. M. Montalivert, and Chaptal, on the Cultivation of the Beet Root, the expences, profits, &c. &c. on a large scale.

ON A GREEN COLOUR, PRODUCED FROM COFFEE.

Our Manufacturers have been wishing for colouring matters, proper for the dyeing vat, on which they might depend for a permanent Green colour, on cotton and linen goods. Several have been tried, with lesser or greater success: some have been too costly: others have been unmanageable. Others, again, have been fugitive, in the issue, though promising at first. Whether the subject of the present paper does really present a mode of accomplishing the desideratum, must be left to those whom it more immediately concerns. Having recently received the communication from Paris, and deeming it of importance to our countrymen, we have inserted it instantly.

There are various other curious particulars, contained in this paper, which the experienced philosopher will know how to value. We have no need to call his attention to them; he will find them sufficiently striking.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE COLOURING MATTER OF COFFEE SEEDS, AND ON THE BITTER PRINCIPLE SUPPOSED TO EXIST THEREIN.

BY M. BRUGNATELLI.

Green colours obtained from Coffee and Albumen.

I. A few ounces of well bruised Coffee were put into a glass recipient with the white of an egg; at the end of 12 hours, the albumen had taken a magnificent emerald green. This phenomenon has already been announced by Seguin.

II. The green albumen tinged paper the same colour, it coagulated by heat without alteration, the colour was lost by the addition of Chlorine, as nearly all vegetable colours are.

Heated with alcohol, the albumen coagulated, but preserving its colour: the alcohol itself took a green tinge.

The Hydrochloric acid coagulates the green albumen, and the colour becomes red. Sulphuric and nitric acid, when weak, produce the same effects. Citric acid extracts the colour from the green albumen.

III. Roasted coffee gives out no colour to albumen.

IV. The grains of coffee which have coloured the albumen, become of a dull green: that portion of the coffee which has not acquired that colour, can colour fresh albumen.

V. The decoction of coffee berries of a weak greenish yellow colour, mixed with albumen, gives at the end of a few hours a delicate green tint. If a few grains of soda are added, in a few hours it displays a bright green tinge.

VI. Coffee berries which have been boiled in water, brought into contact with albumen, colour it a beautiful green in a few hours.

VII. Half an ounce of alcohol, having been macerated eight days on half an ounce of coffee, did not appear to have dissolved any substance, it preserved its smell with scarcely any alteration, and remained insipid and transparent, but slightly tinged with yellow; mixed with albumen, the latter coagulated, and remained white; but in a few hours the alcohol and albumen, acquired a beautiful emerald green.

The alcohol which had been macerated on the coffee, mixed with soda, became greenish, with ammonia yellow, and green with the frits and sulphate of iron.

Paper moistened with this alcohol, is colourless, but becomes green by ammonia.

VIII. Unroasted coffee berries, placed in contact with albumen coagulated by heat, at the end of a few hours colour the parts they touch green.

IX. Coffee berries placed in the red serum of human blood precipitated in a few hours the colouring matter of a very lively red, and the supernatant serum took a beautiful green colour.

X. Coffee berries do not communicate any colour to the yolk of an egg, nor to the white; but this latter humor kept a long time in contact with coffee, and afterwards mixed with albumen, colours it green.

XI. One ounce of coffee well bruised in a mortar, and mixed with two ounces of urine, makes it lose in a few days its disagreeable smell, and communicates to it the smell of coffee. The urine separated for about three hours, and mixed with albumen, loses the smell of coffee, and resumes its own, and the albumen in the space of two days contracts a green colour.

XII. The grains of coffee which had coloured albumen a bright green, displayed in a few days a zone of a bright yellow. The grains of coffee well separated from the albumen, washed and dried, gave to fresh albumen a beautiful green.

XIII. The grains of coffee were placed in a mucilage of transparent and inodorous gum arabic: in twelve hours it acquired the smell of coffee and became brownish; mixed with the white of an egg, in a few hours it changed to a green tinge.

Emerald green, extracted from Coffee by means of soda, a singular phenomenon observed with the solution.

Grains of coffee well bruised, put in a sufficient quantity of pure water containing a few grains of soda, gave in twenty-four hours a greenish tint, which became of a deep emerald colour.

An ounce of this green tincture was put in a bottle, and hermetically sealed, leaving only a few bubbles of air; when six days had expired, the temperature being at 15° Reaumur, the tincture changed to a deep yellow, a few drops of this liquor poured into a glass, resumed in a few seconds its bright green colour.

The green tincture, evaporated in the sun to dryness, softened and laid on paper with gum water, stained it green.

Beautiful green colour, extracted from Coffee by the alkaline alcohol of soda.

An ounce of coffee bruised, was mixed with two ounces of alcohol, to which had been added one drachm of a solution of soda; this liquor was warmed in an earthen vessel; in two hours it became green, but soon became much deeper. After two

days maceration, no precipitate was formed. The alcohol was evaporated in the sun with the contact of the air, and there remained a colouring matter of an emerald green, much more beautiful and brilliant, than that obtained with the alkaline water, and better adapted to the purpose of painting.

The action of ammonia and other liquids on Coffee seeds.

Half an ounce of ammonia poured on half an ounce of bruised coffee, became immediately a beautiful yellow, becoming gradually stronger, and in twenty-four hours was very deep, the grains of coffee became equally yellow; brought into contact with fresh ammonia, it produced the same effect in a few hours. Again separated from the ammonia, and put to infuse in distilled water; they became in a few hours of a beautiful green, and gave the same colour to the water; the same phenomenon presented itself with the ammonia.

The ammonia which had taken the yellow tinge from the grains of coffee, was discoloured by the means of acids. Placed in the sun until all the ammonia had become volatilized, the liquid lost its beautiful yellow colour, became inodorous, and of a fine green; the grains themselves separated from the ammonia, and exposed to the air, change from yellow to green.

Absence of the bitter principle in unroasted Coffee.

The bright yellow substance extracted by ammonia from the grains of coffee, and separated from the liquid by evaporation, was not bitter, and this matter was very different from the bitter principle that Seguin obtained with alcohol and unroasted coffee, in exposing it to a temperature five degrees below zero, of Reaumur, to separate the oil.

The author having evaporated in the sun, to the consistence of honey, the alcohol, kept a long time over unroasted coffee, which had become yellowish, the oil deposited itself on the upper part of the recipient, and the residue was unctuous to the touch; it was rather bitter, but that the author observes is to be attributed to a mixture of the colouring matter with the oil and alcohol, for if we separate the latter by heat, all bitterness disappears.

Unroasted coffee gives no signs of bitterness on mastication, nor can any be extracted by infusion or aqueous decoction. The peculiar flavour of coffee ought to be attributed, not to the bitter principle, but to the aromatic oil of a peculiar flavour and smell, which it contains. The existence

of the aromatic oil discovered by M. Seguin, manifests itself also by the character announced by the author of producing motion in pure water, as is the case with many other seeds containing aromatic oils.

ENGLISH COLONY

ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND IN THE SOUTH SEA.

We have repeatedly brought to the notice of our readers the fact of an English Colony, one of the consequences of Christian's carrying off H. M. S. the *Bounty*, then commanded by Capt. (afterwards Admiral) Bligh. The first mention of it, was in our Sixth Volume, p. 920: and again, in our tenth Volume, p. 215. The latter account was not only interesting in itself, but was the vehicle of Miss Mitford's interesting Poem "*Christiana, or the Maid of the South Seas*." Later information has acquainted us with the following particulars, which continue the history to the last known intercourse with these islanders;—it has appeared in the Quarterly Review.

About the commencement of the year now closing, Rear Admiral Hotham, cruising off New London, received a letter from Capt. Mayhew Folger, of the American vessel *Topaz*, which when in search of seals, was the first to visit this family, containing an account of his discovery, the substance of which has already appeared in our work. About the same time, a further account was received at the Admiralty, from Vice Admiral Dixon, by a letter addressed to that officer, from Sir T. Staines, Capt. of H. M. S. the *Briton*, a copy of which we subjoin.

"*Briton, Valparaiso*, Oct. 18, 1814.—"Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that on my passage from the Marquesas Islands to this port; on the morning of the 17th of September, I fell in with an island where none is laid down in the Admiralty, or other charts, according to the several chronometers of the *Briton* and *Tagus*. I therefore, hove to until day-light, and then closed, to ascertain whether it was inhabited, which I soon discovered it to be, and to my great astonishment, found that every individual on the island (40 in number), spoke very good English. They

prove to be the descendants of the deluded crew of the *Bounty*, which, from Otaheite, proceeded to the above mentioned island, where the ship was burnt.

"Christian appeared to have been the leader and the sole cause of the mutiny in that ship. A venerable old man, named John Adams*, is the only surviving Englishman of those who last quitted Otaheite in her, and whose exemplary conduct, and fatherly care of the whole little colony, could not but command admiration. The pious manner in which all those born in the island have been reared, the correct sense of religion which has been instilled into their young minds by this old man, has given him the pre-eminence over the whole of them, to whom they look up as the father of the whole and one family,

"A son of Christian's was the first born on the island, now about 25 years of age (named Thursday October Christian); the elder Christian fell a sacrifice to the jealousy of an Otaheitean man, within three or four years after their arrival on the island. They were accompanied thither by six Otaheitean men and twelve women; the former were all swept away by desperate contentions between them and the Englishmen, and five of the latter have died at different periods, leaving at present only one man and several women of the original settlers.

"The island must undoubtedly be that called Pitcairn's, although erroneously laid down in the charts. We had the meridian sun close to us, which gave us 25 deg. 4 min. S. latitude, and 150 deg. 25 min. W. longitude, by chronometers of the *Briton* and *Tagus*.

"It is abundant in yams, plantains, hogs, goats, and fowls; but affords no shelter for a ship or vessel of any description; neither could a ship water there without great difficulty.

"I cannot refrain from offering my opinion that it is well worthy the attention of our laudable religious societies, particularly that for Propagating the Christian Religion, the whole of the inhabitants speaking the Otaheitean tongue as well as English.

"During the whole of the time they have been on the island, only one ship has ever communicated with them, which took place about six years since by an American ship called the *Topaz*, of Boston, Mayhew Folger, Master.

"The island is completely iron-bound

* There was no such name in the "*Bounty's*" crew; he must have assumed it in lieu of his real name, Alex. Smith.

with rocky shores, and landing in boats at all times difficult, although safe to approach within a short distance in a ship.

(Signed) "T. STAINES."

The following particulars are derived from the same visitants. The superiority of a man who had seen civilized life, who had been acquainted with religious services, who knew the rudiments of arithmetic, writing, and other arts, cannot fail to strike the reader with pleasure.

They were not a little surprised on approaching its shores, to behold plantations regularly laid out, and huts or houses more neatly constructed than those on the Marquesas islands. When about two miles from the shore, some natives were observed bringing down their canoes on their shoulders, dashing through a heavy surf, and paddling off to the ships; but their astonishment was unbounded on hearing one of them, on approaching the ship, call out in the English language, 'Won't you heave us a rope, now?'

The first man who got on board the Briton soon proved who they were. His name, he said, was Thursday October Christian, the first born on the island. He was then about five-and-twenty years of age, and is described as a fine young man, about six feet high; his hair deep black; his countenance open and interesting, of a brownish cast, but free from that mixture of a reddish tint which prevails on the Pacific Islands. His only dress was a piece of cloth round his loins, and a straw hat, ornamented with the black feathers of the domestic fowl. 'With a great share of good humour,' says Captain Pison, 'we were glad to trace, in his benevolent countenance, all the features of an honest English face.'—'I must confess,' he continues, 'I could not survey this interesting person without feelings of tenderness and compassion.' His companion was named George Young, a fine youth of seventeen or eighteen years of age.

If the astonishment of the Captains was great on hearing their first salutation in English, their surprise and interest were not a little increased on Sir Thomas Staines taking the youths below, and setting before them something to eat, when one of them rose up, and placing his hands together in a posture of devotion, distinctly repeated, in a pleasing tone and manner, 'For what we are going to receive, the Lord make us truly thankful.'

They expressed great surprise on seeing a cow on board the Briton, and were

in doubt whether she was a great goat, or a horned sow.

The two Captains of his Majesty's ships accompanied these young men on shore. With some difficulty and a good wetting and with the assistance of their conductors, they accomplished a landing through the surf, and were soon after met by John Adams, a man between fifty and sixty years of age, who conducted them to his house. His wife accompanied him, a very old lady blind with age. He was at first alarmed, lest the visit were to apprehend him; but on being told that they were perfectly ignorant of his existence, he was relieved from his anxiety. Being once assured that this visit was of a peaceable nature, it is impossible to describe the joy these poor people manifested on seeing those they were pleased to consider as their countrymen. Yams, cocoa-nuts, and other fruits, with fine fresh eggs, were laid before them; and the old man would have killed and dressed a hog for his visitors, but time would not allow them to partake of his intended feast.

This interesting new colony, it seemed, now consisted of about 46 persons, mostly grown up young people, besides a number of infants. The young men, all born on the island, were very athletic and of the finest forms, their countenances open and pleasing, indicating much benevolence and goodness of heart; but the young women were objects of particular admiration, tall, robust, and beautifully formed, their faces beaming with smiles and unruffled good humour, but wearing a degree of modesty and bashfulness that would do honour to the most virtuous nation on earth; their teeth, like ivory, were regular and beautiful, without a single exception; and all of them, both male and female, had the most marked English features. The clothing of the young females consisted of a piece of linen, reaching from the waist to the knees, and generally a sort of mantle thrown loosely over the shoulders, and hanging as low as the ankles; but this covering appeared to be intended chiefly as a protection against the sun and the weather, as it was frequently laid aside—and then the upper part of the body was entirely exposed, and it is not possible to conceive more beautiful forms than they exhibited. They sometimes wreath caps or bonnets for the head in the most tasty manner, to protect the face from the rays of the sun; and though, as Captain Pison observes, they have only had the instruction of their Otaheitean mothers, "our dress-makers in London would be delight-

ed with the simplicity, and yet elegant taste, of these untaught females.

Their native modesty, assisted by a proper sense of religion and morality instilled into their youthful minds by John Adams, has hitherto preserved these interesting people perfectly chaste, and free from all kinds of debauchery.—Adams assured the visitors, that since Christian's death, there has not been a single instance of any young woman proving unchaste; nor any attempt at seduction on the part of the men. They all labour while young in the cultivation of the ground; and when possessed of a sufficient quantity of cleared land and of stock to maintain a family, they are allowed to marry, but always with the consent of Adams, who unites them by a sort of marriage ceremony of his own.

The greatest harmony prevailed in this little society: their only quarrels, and these rarely happened, being according to their own expression, *quarrels of the month*: they are honest in their dealings, which consist of bartering different articles for mutual accommodation.

Their habitations are extremely neat. The little village of Pitcairn forms a pretty square, the houses at the upper end of which are occupied by the patriarch John Adams and his family, consisting of his old blind wife and three daughters from fifteen to eighteen years of age, and a boy of eleven; a daughter of his wife by a former husband, and a son in law. On the opposite side is the dwelling of Thursday October Christian; and in the centre is a smooth verdant lawn, on which the poultry are let loose, fenced in so as to prevent the intrusion of the domestic quadrupeds. All that was done was obviously undertaken on a settled plan, unlike to any thing to be met with on the other islands. In their houses too they had a good deal of decent furniture, consisting of beds laid upon bedsteads, with neat covering; they had also tables, and large chests to contain their valuables and clothing, which is made from the bark of a certain tree, prepared chiefly by the elder Otahiteian females. Adams's house consisted of two rooms, and the windows had shutters, to pull to at night. The younger part of the sex, are, as before stated, employed with their brothers, under the direction of their common father Adams, in the culture of the ground, which produced cocoa nuts, bananas, the bread fruit tree, yams, sweet potatoes, and turnips. They have also plenty of hogs and goats; the woods abound with a species of wild hog, and the coasts of the island with several kinds of good fish.

Their agricultural implements are made by themselves, from the iron supplied by the Bounty, which, with great labour, they beat out into spades, hatchets, &c. This was not all. The good old man kept a regular journal, in which was entered the nature and quantity of work performed by each family, what each had received, and what was due on account. There was, it seems, besides private property, a sort of general stock, out of which, articles were issued on account to the several members of the community; and for mutual accommodation, exchanges of one kind of provision for another were very frequent, assailed for fresh provisions, vegetables and fruit for poultry, fish, &c.; also, when the stores of one family were low, or wholly expended, a fresh supply was raised from another, or out of the general stock, to be repaid when circumstances were more favourable;—all of which, were carefully noted down in John Adams's Journal.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE

OF THE LATE

JOSEPH BUDWORTH PALMER, Esq.

Of Palmerston and Naesh, in Ireland, and of Moulsey, in Surrey; who died at East-Bourne, September 4th, 1815.

At a period when the minds of men are kept in a continued state of agitation, not merely by the public consequences of the great events which have recently filled Europe with tumult and anxiety; but by incessant remembrancers of these events, in the form of memoirs of times or of persons connected with their rise or progress; at such a period the wearied eye turns from the ensanguined colours of a world in arms, and seeks with peculiar delight the *soft green of the soul* that dwells with the men of Peace and of Virtue.

Such a man was the late Mr. Budworth Palmer,—and to trace his character on these pages, is the attempt of one who knew him well; but who rather wishes than hopes to express accurately so exemplary a model.

The paternal name of this gentleman, was Budworth only. He was descended from a highly respectable family, many of whose members united to irreproachable character, talents of distinguished quality.—His grandfather was the Rev. Luke Budworth, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Rector of Tillesham in Norfolk: a venerable divine, revered for his piety and perspicuous expositions of the Holy Scriptures.—One of his sons was the father of the subject of this biography; another was the Rev. William Budworth, of Christ's

College Cambridge, and Vicar of Brewod. He is well known as the friend of Dr. Johnson and the honored preceptor of Sir Edw. Lyttleton, and Dr. Hurd, who in his elegant dedication of his *Commentary on the Epistle to the Pisos*, compares his reverend tutor to Quintilian.—Joseph Budworth inherited his uncle's fine taste and dignity of mind, with all the simplicity of manners and amiable amenities of his grandfather. Circumstances induced his parents to place him in the army at a very early age. The good principles he had imbibed from his childhood were then brought into daily exercise. He was undeviatingly orderly in all that related to his military duty; and in his conduct as a gentleman, was equally circumspect. He was temperate, though convivial; gay without levity; and pleased with the fair without frivolous gallantry, or gallantry of a severer name. In short, he carried not only innocence but principle into all his pleasures, and therefore no cloud ever darkened their brightness. His commanding officers respected him, his brother officers loved him; and the soldiers under his orders adored him for his gentleness and firmness.

He was ordered to Gibraltar, and served there during its last memorable defence, with such distinction to himself that, though a subaltern, the late Lord Heathfield thought fit to have his figure commemorated with his own, in the great picture painted by Mr. Copley, of that celebrated siege. This glorious page in the British history being filled up, Lieut. Budworth returned with his brave compeers to England; and shortly after, being near the residence of Bishop Hurd, he thought it right to pay his respects to the pupil and friend of his late uncle.—As a specimen of the ingenuous mind of the young soldier, and of the simplicity with which he relates circumstances connected with his heart, the reader will accept an extract from a letter which he wrote some time after the interview,—it was intended to illustrate the Bishop's reverence for the memory of his former tutor.—

"On my return from Gibraltar I made Hartlebury in my way, and introduced myself to Dr. Hurd, purposely to thank him for the honourable mention he had made of my uncle, in his dedication to Sir Edward Lyttleton. The Bishop was in a flow of spirits; and I was vain enough to think the unexpected visit from the only nephew of his early friend, added pleasure to the fleeting hours. After my first reception, and the look of suspicion had vanished, he eyed me with growing complacency, and during our walk in his long

gallery, and after two or three silent turns, he did me the satisfaction of saying I was like my uncle; * But," he said, "the Rev. Mr. Budworth had more ruddiness of face, and was fairer; and your's wears the sun-burnt tinge of having served in a hot climate. And, indeed, young man, the having witnessed that siege will be a recommendation of you in your profession, and go down with satisfaction with you to the grave." He raised himself, and in the most animated language expatiated on the learning, friendship, and benevolence of his early friend; and taking me most kindly by the hand, we sat down; and with a look I shall never forget, he said, 'I am happy to see you Mr. Budworth,' and welcome indeed he made me, telling me many anecdotes of my relation; and stopping in the midst of a flow of words, he asked me, 'are you a good singer, Sir? Your uncle had more melody in his voice than I ever heard.—He did not sing with the science of your father, whom I have often hearkened to, when he came to see his brother; but his had all the sweetness of the Eolian harp.'

"He asked why I did not call upon him when the regiment I was in marched through Worcestershire, on their way to Manchester, to be reduced: he had observed my name amongst the officers, and supposed me a relation of his earliest friend—I told him, that being acting adjutant to the Division I marched in, and the men being made too much of in every town we halted at, my presence and activity were necessary; else I had fully intended doing myself the honour of paying him my utmost considerations, the day we halted at Kidderminster." "Your reasons young soldier, make you more welcome now."

"As my visit was not built upon any design, I felt myself as much a guest as if amongst my brother officers, and gave free reply to every question he asked me about the Old Rock. He pointed to a mark on my temple and said, 'I suppose you got that wound there?' I told him it was amongst the first I received; and that it was still a heavy affliction, and I feared ever would be.—'I am concerned to hear so: but it will be of service in your claim. Recollect,—the temple is the seat of honour, both in mind and action.' I replied, I was then on my way to London to endeavour to get upon full pay again; but that my hopes were few. He said, 'A Gibraltar Officer ought to have more

* At this time Lieut. Budworth was a singularly handsome young man.—(*Biographer's note.*)

than Hopes to trust to,—I take the liberty, my lord, “replied I,” of repeating some rude lines I saw chalked upon a sentry box on Europa-Guard :—

God and a Soldier all people adore
In time of War, but not before;
And when War is over, and all things are
righted,
God is neglected, and a Soldier is slighted.”

“His Lordship remarked, ‘It is to be feared there is much truth in the lines; and they speak a man of better education than can be usual amongst the private soldiers; for though the verse is lame, there is mind in it.’ I observed, that officers and men were so necessarily mixed in some guards, conversation was unavoidable; and I had often heard in the strange jumble of the latter’s discourse, noble sentiments, good military remarks, and no mean wit.—I mentioned as an instance, that being on guard in the mines in Landport ditch when the enemy were firing briskly, two shells fell into it. The men were warned against the bursting of them; but they happened to be blind shells; (so called when their fuses do not take effect), an old soldier instantly said, ‘that verifies the scripture—When the blind lead the blind both fall into a ditch,’ ‘What a spirit,’ observed his lordship, ‘must that man have had, to be so ready in the midst of danger!’ I said, danger one is accustomed to, often gives a spur to genius; though a man is not the less sensible of his awful situation.—I had often seen the soldier on guard busily studying his bible; and I remember a straggling shot striking a light infantryman of the 58th, across his belly: and being too severely wounded to be removed, he desired his comrade would pray by him, which was devoutly performed; the whole Guard kneeling around the sufferer until he died.”

“That was true religion,” said the Bishop; “Sterne was right in saying ‘a man could do his duty as well in a red coat as a black coat; but he was wrong in his inferences.’

“In conversation to this effect, the moments flew away; and he invited me to pass sometime at Hartlebury, on my return from the North. He walked me from the gallery into the park; and observing two old women picking sticks from under the trees, he said—‘we had some strong winds lately; and indeed, if it were not for thinking of mariners, I should like a storm occasionally, as it provides this fuel for the poor; for coal is scarce here.’ He edged

towards them, and said ‘I am glad to see you so loaded.’ They dropt curtseys with looks without fear; and went on *picking dry sticks; not mauling to themselves, but* as placidly as mortals under the protection of Heaven. I silently blessed him in my heart, for the divine lesson immediately before me.”

“He asked me to remain with him some days; and on my informing him that I must return to Birmingham, whence I had rode over to pay my respects, he made me promise that at some future period I would make Hartlebury in my progress.—This was in November, 1783; and in February following, I embarked for India, after writing a letter of thanks for my reception, and inclosing a copy of verses full of respect and gratitude,—which were not sent until the pilot left the ship, that his lordship might see I was not regulated by mercenary views; although his recommendation might have advanced my India prospects.”

As Mr. Budworth here informs us, he embarked for India, but still with no better provision, than a Lieutenant’s commission. However, he had a source of riches and honours within his own breast which munificence might augment, but never could take away. Content was his bosom friend, and possessing that, he was master of more than the world’s wealth. The sweetness of his disposition, and the gaiety of his happy temperament, made him the same object of general good-will in India, as he had been in his native country, and on the *Old Rock* of the Mediterranean. But promotion came to him *neither from the East nor from the West*, and in a few years he returned to England, still the poor Lieutenant Budworth. But he knew not the language of complaint, nor the feeling of despondency, full of self-enjoyment, all nature was fair to his eyes, and he thought lightly of every privation, while he was free to wander over her hills and dales. Soon after his return to England, he made that tour to the Lakes with a friend, which has been published under the title of *A Fortnight’s Tour to the Lakes, by a Rambler*, and which has gone through several editions. We have Classical Journeys, and Sentimental Journeys, but no man can read the tour of this young Rambler, without exclaiming at every page, *this is the Journal of a benevolent heart.*

About this period he became attached to a lady of great personal and mental endowments, and her heart was too worthy of his to be insensible to her happy destiny, in having become the arbitress of his fate. They married. He retired from the army, and for some years they lived in elegant retire-

ment, pursuing studies which were congenial to the tastes of both. Mrs. Budworth inherited talents from a noble ancestry, which has given birth to celebrated names in Ireland and England, and like her husband she did not require a finer field for their exercise, than the map of Nature unfolded to them by the changing seasons, at their little villa on the banks of the Thames. Here, with poetry and the nightingale, they passed their summer evenings, and when winter brought their favourite robin to the window, they dispensed the crumbs to him, and shared their bread with the poor cottagers at the gate.

Mr. Palmer, the brother of Mrs. Budworth died, and leaving her his heiress to an immense property, chiefly in Ireland, Mrs. Budworth and her husband, in compliance with the deceased's wish, took the name of PALMER.

From this period, the character of Mr. Budworth Palmer shone forth in its full lustre. It was not merely the meek virtues of his former life, which were now required of him, but the munificent qualities which become one of the great stewards of his fellow-creatures. Mr. Budworth Palmer was equal to them all. He became the benefactor of his numerous Irish tenantry. He regarded them as people to whom he had an awful duty to perform, for they were not the holders of a brief lease, but most of them born on the land, and inherited with the soil. In proportion as they felt themselves bound to him as their landlord, he considered himself bound to them as their protector. Their true interest was his first study, his own emolument the last. He made their cabins comfortable little farms, or surrounded them with well stored potatoe grounds, and stimulated the inhabitants to industry by judicious and liberal encouragement. He established schools for their instruction, and settled medical practitioners in the remote districts, with a generous salary from his own purse. His influence consequently was great among all his tenantry, catholic as well as protestant, for he held them by the ruling passion in every man, interest or gratitude. Were such the conduct of all landlords in the sister kingdom, it is not to be believed that its natives would be ready at every opportunity to raise their arms against their benefactors!

Mr. Budworth Palmer was magnificent in his benevolence, that is to say, in the act itself, but not to the world. His manner of bestowing public benefits, was without ostentation, and in dispensing private charities, they were shed like the dew, silent and in the shade. But it was not

merely with his purse that he was benevolent, he had a heart that sympathised with every living creature, and not only consoled the sorrowful, and rejoiced with the happy of his own kind, but he was tender to the beasts of the fields, and the fowls of the air. His very aspect was calculated to bespeak the love and confidence of all who looked on him. Bishop Hurd told him in his youth, that he resembled his uncle the Rev. William Budworth, and his appearance only a few weeks ago, was so like a description given of that amiable divine, by an old friend of his, that it may be copied for a portrait of his excellent nephew.

"His person, which was rather above the middle height, was formed with the nicest symmetry, and he had, perhaps, as fine a presence as any man in the kingdom. His air, deportment, language, voice, in short, every word and action announced the accomplished gentleman. He had nothing severe or proud in his aspect, but there was an irresistible something which always commanded respect, and ever inspired the beholders with an awe, the more profound, as it was established on a belief of his good-will towards them, and a conviction of his perfect worthiness. His look and his voice pierced to the inmost soul."

It was indeed a look that pierced to the inmost soul! and without exaggeration, or or a flight of imagination, it may be so affirmed of Mr. Budworth Palmer.

In England, as in Ireland, his gracious spirit dispersed its benefits, and continuing to reside part of each summer on the banks of the Thames, he became the blessing of the poor of various adjoining hamlets. Beloved by his family, endeared to a chosen circle of friends, and honoured by all who knew him; his beneficent heart fully enjoyed itself, till he became affected by symptoms of an apoplectic nature. The wound in his temple which had been "a heavy affliction" to him in his youth, did not now fail to make itself felt, and therefore he was the more careful not to hasten the threatening malady by any indulgence. He was at Eastbourne, seated at his table in apparent health, when his pen dropt from his hand, and he fell senseless into the arms of his servant. He never spoke more; and after a few hours he finally ceased to breathe.

Mr. Budworth Palmer is buried at Moulsey, in a vault he had lately caused to be constructed in the parish church of that village. His funeral was attended by a numerous train of true mourners, for relations and friends, and the widows and the orphans of the lowly sleepers in the church-

yard, were there to embalm his sacred remains with the tears of love and gratitude.

This poor tribute is offered to his memory by one, who could not be silent on departing from such a grave.

X

Poetry.

THE IVY OF SCIENCE,

Sung at the Inaugural Dinner on laying the Foundation-Stone of the London Institution, November 4, 1815.

"—doctarum HEDERÆ præmia frontium."
HOR.

To the Powers that, above, rule the nations
below [her spirit;

The QUEEN of all CITIES thus pour'd forth

"O! crown'd with all honour that fame can
bestow, [tue's bright merit,

"Wealth, freedom, firm courage, and vir-

"When yet may I trace, through my high-
favour'd race, [keeps pace,

"That MIND, in its progress, with splendour

"And view some fair Faue in whose shades
they may yoke [OAK?"

"The IVY of SCIENCE with COMMERCE'S

Heaven heard, and assented; and THAMES,
on his banks, [bration.

Soon mark'd a new impulse, a mental vi-

"RISE! RISE! awful MANSION!"—pervaded
all ranks; [foundation.

And hand join'd with hand to lay firm its

Lo! CARRINGTON calls!—Courts, Colleges,
Halls,

With rival rejoicings salute the new walls,

And bless the fair Pile where young GENIUS
may yoke

The IVY of SCIENCE with COMMERCE'S OAK!

O! Pride of the CITY that governs the world!

Thus honour'd at birth, as befits thy high
station, [unfur'd.

Wide, wide spread thy fame where'er sail is

Enduring as Time, o'er the bounds of crea-
tion. [give ease,

While VIRTUE shall please, or sweet SOLACE

Or BRITAIN, triumphant, command earth
and seas,

May age after age in thy haunts learn to yoke!

The IVY of SCIENCE with COMMERCE'S OAK!

National Register.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.

Expedition of Discovery.

The Expedition to Africa, which is soon to take place, is likely to derive considerable advantage from the information of an American seaman, who has resided three years at Tombuctoo, and who returned from thence with a caravan to Morocco. He is now in London, and has had several interviews with the Secretary and other Gentlemen connected with the African Institution.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Manufactures: American Statement.

The following paragraph on the subject is extracted from a memorial, drawn up by the cotton manufacturers of Providence (Rhode Island) and its vicinity:—

"It has been satisfactorily ascertained, that in the small district alone comprised within a circle of 30 miles from Providence, there are not less than 140 manufactories, containing in actual operation more than 130,000 spindles, capable of holding a much larger number, few of them having yet received their full complement of machinery. The quantity of cotton which, in their present state, they spin a year, may be computed at 29,000 bales, which when manufactured into cloth of the descriptions commonly made, will produce 27,840,000 yards, the weaving of which, at the average price of eight cents, amounts to 2,227,200 dollars, and the total value of the cloth will exceed six millions of dollars. To complete the manufacture from the raw material, until the goods are fit for market, it is estimated would afford steady and constant employment to 26,000 persons."

American Manufactures: General Statement.

From letters received by manufacturers in Scotland, in answer to enquiries respecting the quantity of cotton and other goods made in the United States, it appears that the official returns of the American manufactures, drawn up with such care, are greatly exaggerated, in consequence of every yard of cloth, every pair of stockings, and every other article made in private families, being taken into the account.—Upon the strictest enquiry it is found that the home manufactures bear a very small proportion to the wants of the United States. During the war great progress was made in beginning to manufacture; and the Congress, in need of immediate

supplies, doubled the taxes, year after year, upon all goods imported, the only tax then in being; by following which easy method, goods that paid only 2½ per cent. duty, and some 5 per cent. have been raised to 20, 30, and 35 per cent. But as these taxes were to last only till 12 months after the ratification of the Peace, they will expire February, 1816; though it is probable the duties on goods imported will not be reduced so low as before the war.

New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, have made considerable progress in manufacturing of coarse and low-priced linens; in particular, common stout cotton goods; several articles in the woollen branch; many in iron, copper, &c.; together with crockery and glass ware, have been made, and are exported to the Southern States; machinery, to go by water and steam, is also erected for spinning cotton, sheep's wool, &c. Woollen cloth is manufactured by the farmers in all the back settlements, as well as by those on the rivers Ohio and Kentucky, for family use; a few sheep skins, and two or three cow hides tanned for the use of the family; this the Collectors appointed by Congress call "a tannery;" and also mark down every pair of shoes they make for their own use. In this way, Tench Coxe's lists of the manufactures of the United States are swelled, and appear so conspicuous to the people of Britain.

Though the Americans have, during the war, erected a few manufactories, owing to the plenty of raw materials and their numerous water-falls, yet with their high price for wages no man of common sense will ever think of turning manufacturer; and already has the immense importation of goods from Britain, stopped many of these. The writer of one of the letters, from which the above information is taken, says,—"It is the opinion of several whom I have consulted here, that the following articles have, and will continue to be imported from Britain, with profit, and pay even the present duties; broad cloths from 7s. to 16s. per yard, and narrow in proportion; flannels and blankets, articles of woollen and cotton manufacture, for vests and breeches, and for women's wear, with linens from 1s. 6d. per yard and upwards; also iron, except heavy goods, for coaches, ploughs, carts, spades, axes, &c.

Native Productions.

Nov. 4. The staple commodities of the Southern States have risen to an extraordinary price; a price which probably cannot long be maintained. At Richmond, Virginia, a planter from the county of Al-

bemarle sold, last week, more than thirty hogsheds of his old crop of tobacco, at *twenty-seven and a half dollars* per hundred weight. The tobacco was of the first quality, and put up without stems. The residue of the same crop, with stems, was sold at *twenty-five dollars* per hundred.

In Charles-town, Sea-Island cotton was sold, the week before last, at 48, and a quantity at 50 cents, per pound: and short staple at 25 to 26 cents.

And in Augusta, in Georgia (120 miles distant from the nearest sea-port) Upland cotton was selling, about the middle of last month, at from 25 to 26 1-2 cents.

*. Much more than double the late prices.

Grand Squirrel Hunt.—Some time about the latter part of September, a party of Gentleman in Martin County, North Carolina, twenty in number, ten on a side, killed, for a bet of a "barbacue and trimmings," in two days, upwards of 1570 squirrels; and one gentleman of the party, in particular, killed in one day 74: a number far surpassing any that was ever heard of before in the same space of time.

American Theatres.—New-York house holds 2,200 dollars; Philadelphia, 1,600; Boston, 1,300; Charleston, 1,200; Albany, 700; Montreal and Quebec, (poor theatres) about 1001. sterling.

Steam Boat Lost.

One of the steam-boats on Lake Champlain, the *Vermont*, was lost on the evening of Oct. 21, while on her way from St. John's to White hall. The machinery became deranged, and beat out her bottom; she went down in 20 minutes after the accident. The pilot had the presence of mind to head her, directly in shore, and the impetuous on the boat carried her into such shallow water, that her quarter-deck was left above water. The passengers were taken off the next day, by the new boat *Phanix*. She was one of the first boats that was built.

INDIAN ELOQUENCE.

From an American Paper of Oct. 20.

On the night of the 14th July, the Black Buffalo, principal Chief of the Tetou tribe of Indians, departed this life at Portage des Sioux. The succeeding day he was solemnly interred with the honors of war. Robert Walsh, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners, has furnished us with the following speech delivered over the grave, by the Big Elk, Maha Chief. It is a high evidence that genius of the most brilliant description is not confined to the civilized world. It is literally given.

"Do not grieve. Misfortunes will happen to the wisest and best of men. Death will come, and always comes out of season. It is the command of the Great Spirit, and all nations and people must obey. What is past and cannot be prevented should not be grieved for. Be not discouraged or displeased, then, that in visiting your father here you have lost your chief. A misfortune of this kind may never again befall you, but this would have attended you perhaps at your village. Five times have I visited this land and never returned with sorrow or pain. Misfortunes do not flourish particularly in our path: they grow every where. (*Addressing himself to Governor Edwards and Colonel Miller.*) What a misfortune for me, that I could not have died this day, instead of the chief that lies before us. The trifling loss my nation would have sustained in my death, would have been doubly paid for by the honours of my burial—they would have wiped off every thing like regret. Instead of being covered with a cloud of sorrow, my warriors would have felt the sunshine of joy in their hearts. To me it would have been a most glorious occurrence. Hereafter, when I die at home, instead of a noble grave, and a grand procession, the rolling music and the thundering cannon, with a flag waving at my head—I shall be wrapped in a robe (an old robe perhaps) and hoisted on a slender scaffold to the whistling winds, soon to be blown to the earth, my flesh to be devoured by the wolves, and my bones rattled on the plain by the wild beasts.

Addressing himself to Colonel Miller—

Chief of the Soldiers! Your labours have not been in vain. Your attention shall not be forgotten. My nation shall know the respect that is paid to the dead. When I return I will echo the sound of your guns."

BELGIUM.

Cold Weather: Public Fires.

Brussels, Dec. 10.—This morning at four o'clock, the thermometer was at 12 of cold, and this evening only 6.

On account of the rigour of the season, the Mayor has established public stoves (*chauffours*), which will be open day and night, in the buildings of the late convent of the Brigidines.

EGYPT.

Sedition: Tumult: Plunder.

The last letters from Egypt give an account of a general revolt of the troops against their Chiefs, in consequence of their aversion to be subjected to the European discipline. Under this pretext they

plundered Cairo, and the loss sustained by the inhabitants is estimated at three millions of piastres. The Franks defended themselves in their houses, and suffered less than the natives; however, their danger was extreme for some days. This sedition will be terminated by cutting off the heads of a few of the Chiefs, and by banishing the least culpable. The executions are retarded by the festival of the Ramadan.

FRANCE.

OFTEN as we have had occasion to notice and to expose the misrepresentations of Frenchmen, in regard to Britain, we do not recollect that a greater instance of Gallic ignorance and impudence than the following, has ever been entered on our pages. There is in it something so extremely absurd and ridiculous, that it has much the air of being composed as a trial of the extensive belief of the Parisians. In no other city under the sun could it obtain an hour's credence; but, at Paris, there is always a number of vacant minds, who can believe any thing, and who do believe it, till something else drives it out of their minds and memories. We can only admit a few extracts, by which the town has been highly amused. The title is,

"L'Angleterre vue a Londres, et dans ses Provinces." Par M. le Marechal de Camp Pilet, Chevalier de St. Louis, et Officier de la Legion d'Honneur.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR.—The General sets out by stating, "*that 150,000 Frenchmen have perished in TORTURES on board our prison ships during the last wars.*" Now, as it is well known that not above one in ten of the prisoners has died, the total number of the prisoners must have been 1,500,000: this would require to hold them above 2000 sail of the line!

"In the first war, 30,000 prisoners died in the course of five months, of HUNGER; and I myself saw, at Norman Cross, a little corner of burial ground, into which 4000 had been huddled. Every day hundreds of men died, either starved to death or poisoned by the bad qualities of the provisions. Our hunger no longer knew any bounds. We kept the dead bodies of our comrades for five or six days, that we might draw their rations! One day my Lord Cordover, (Cawdor?) Colonel of the Carmarthen Militia, which was guarding the prison at Porchester, having oc-

easion to enter the prison, tied his horse to the rails; in ten minutes the horse was torn to pieces and devoured. When my Lord came out, he was surprised not to find his horse, and would not believe what had happened to him, till he was shewn the bowels and *skin*, which a miserable starved wretch finished devouring in his presence! An enormous butcher's dog, and indeed every dog which entered the prison, was eaten in the same way!"

The General exclaims—"Truth guides my hand, and the authors of all our woes (the English; cannot deny my assertions!!!"

ENGLISH WOMEN.—There are born in England three women to one man.

—"The degradation of women (whom the English amiably call the inferior species in the creation) has arisen to such a pitch, that the murder of a married woman by her husband is an event of which the Tribunals hardly ever think of taking cognizance, unless sometimes for the purpose of white-washing the husband, where the circumstances of the case have been so notorious as to make any noise. Perhaps it will be thought I exaggerate, when I say, that it appears by the public papers, between December 1807 and June 1813, that 171 wives were murdered by their husbands, but the fact is as certain as it is easy of proof; but what is surprizing is, that for these 171 murders, there was but one person punished! It is impossible exactly to calculate the number of *secret* murders, but one year with another they must amount to many THOUSANDS!"

"Nothing," is more surprizing than the hideous uniformity of female dress. The wife of a country shoe-maker, butcher, or labourer, are all, like the same classes in London, *ladies*; and the only difference, in the appearance of these ladies and the wives of London gentlemen, is not in favour of the latter, as it consists only in their greater slovenliness. The awkwardness of all, in dress and manner, being the same, it would be wrong to expect to distinguish the ranks of society by ease or decorum of manners. English women in general, no matter of what condition, are destitute of grace and taste, and one may literally say, that an English woman has two left hands."

"*Shoplifting* is very much in fashion, as I have just said, but more particularly among *ladies of rank*. The shop-keepers of New Bond-street, (the Rue Vivienne of Paris) were formerly proud of visits from those *ladies*, which, however, they always paid for by the loss of goods, which the *ladies* carried off under their petticoats;

but the shop-keepers consoled themselves for the loss by the privilege which they obtained of writing on their signs, "Milliner to this or that lady." These are incontestible facts!

"Every one may remark, that in an English drawing-room, about tea time, the ladies are *tipsy* (*entre deux vins*) though they are seldom seen to drink more than one little glass of wine at dinner. The opportunity for those ladies is when they retire from the gentlemen. — A mysterious temple is destined to the same bacchanal uses as the gentlemen's dining-room, and the only difference is the liquor drank—the gentlemen drink Port, Madeira, Claret, and Champagne—the *ladies* drink only the best French Brandy.

"Young ladies are only admitted to this circle of sobriety after a sort of trial and a certain age, namely, about forty; after which period every English woman of rank or fashion gets drunk every night of her life, under pretence of keeping the wind out of her stomach!"

"ALL the young women of England live in a state of incontinence, and neither the peasant, the squire, nor the lord, has ever the least scruple in the choice of a wife from what may have occurred previously to marriage."

"The least dissolute class of women in England are, undoubtedly, *waiting women* in great families, who speculate on marrying the young Lord, or some old rich and gouty voluptuary, if they keep a kind of character."

* * General Pillet cannot speak, or read, a single word of English. Those who know him, affirm that he has twice broken his parole of honour. It is likely enough that the stories of horses and dogs devoured, were imposed on him, by his comrades; but what can we think of his understanding?

We have, perhaps, ventured too far in our quotations on this subject, but we assure our readers that we dare not even *allude* to half the crimes that General Pillet charges against ALL the women of England.

French Plunder.—Among the Church Plate carried off from Munster by the French in 1806, was a vessel called the Pauls' Bowl, a kind of silver goblet, inlaid with old coins, and ornamented with a map of the territory of Munster. This relic having been detected among the stolen goods in the Paris Museum, has been recovered, but all the rest of this valuable plate is supposed to have been melted by Buonaparte, as it is no where to be found.

Among other articles thus lost, there was a ship of solid silver, weighing above 100 pounds, which was placed by the heroic Bishop Bunhard von Galen, in one of the Chapels of the Cathedral, in memory of an extraordinary action of the troops of Munster.

The whole quantity of silver sent from Munster, in 1806, to Magdeburgh, and then taken by the French, amounted to 1,245 lbs. from the Cathedral, and 517 lbs. from the Church of the Gymnasium, worth in all, 40,000 dollars; a reclamation for which amount in money has been made.

The British troops in France are to be paid ten-pence a day by the French Government; and the additional 2d. to make up the British rate, constitutes the whole amount to be drawn from England under the head of pay.

Paris and London compared.

From a comparative view of the mortality of Paris and London, it appears, that the average number of suicides (at least of late years) is much smaller in London than in Paris. In 1813, there are recorded of actual suicides in Paris, 141; in London, 35; thus making a difference of 106.—This (when it is considered that the population of Paris is only about half as great as the population of London) is an immense disproportion, which requires explanation. It must be recollected, that the bills of mortality record no suicides except such as are so denominated by the verdict of a jury: but every reader of a newspaper knows, that a vast proportion of self-inflicted deaths is classed under the verdict of lunacy: but allowing the largest additions on this score, the number will hardly amount to an equality with the Parisian average. It is at least curious that, when our French neighbours amuse themselves so liberally, sometimes with sarcasms, sometimes with solemn diatribes, on the crime of suicide, as the peculiar opprobrium of the English nation, they are, in truth, blinded by their usual egotism, which leads them to quote other nations for specimens of all the vices; and, with silly complacency, to look only at home for exemplars of all the virtues actual and possible.

War contributions, how levied.

The contributions are levied in so peculiar a way as to merit notice. The Government issues a bill of exchange on every house for the proprietor's share, leaving it with such proprietor for acceptance; but it is rather questionable whether very many of them will be paid on becoming due; they are at short dates.

Emigration.

The number of passports granted at the Public Offices of France for permission to proceed to the United States exceeds all ordinary calculation. They are upwards of 20,000, according to the statement given by the American Legation at Paris.

Animal Sagacity: Russian Horses.

A French Paper states as a fact, the following trait of animal sagacity:—"In the night of the 27th November there was a great fall of snow at Commercy (Meuse,) for the first time this winter, and of such violence, that the ground was covered to a depth of eight or ten inches. When the Russian dragoons stationed there, were taking their horses to water in the morning, these animals, surprised and delighted at a sight which doubtless reminded them of their own country, began to prance, neigh, and roll themselves in the snow. A number escaped from the hands of their conductors, who had great difficulty in catching them again."

GERMANY.

British Donation to the German Prussian Troops.

The partition to be made among the German troops who fought at Belle Alliance, is expressed in numbers as follows:—

For the wounded and families of the killed of the Prussian army	200,000 doll.
For the Hanoverian troops	85,000 doll.
For the Netherlands and Nassau troops	50,000 flor.
For the troops of Brunswick	20,000 doll.

Agriculture.

The farmers in Germany cultivate poppies and carrots together on light soils. The poppy branches shoot out but little, and its roots are scarcely sheltered from the strong heats. The carrot covers these roots, and preserves them from drought, by retaining the moisture in the ground, whilst it allows the poppy to enjoy the sun and air freely, and cannot injure it in the ground, its roots striking perpendicularly downwards, while that of the poppy ramifies near the surface. The produce of the ground is thus doubled, and the poppy thus joined with the carrot is not injured in quality or quantity. Poppy seeds, sown between the intervals of the carrots on a quarter of an acre of land, produced nearly seven bushels of poppy seed, from which were extracted 12 quarts of clear and well flavoured oil, and 21 pints of a thicker oil.

Commerce: Leipzig Fair.

The Great Michaelmas Fair at Leipzig in Saxony, was well attended by foreigners

of different countries, especially Poles, Gallicians, Greeks, and Russians, besides Germans from all the neighbouring Kingdoms and States; and a great deal of business was done, especially in silks, which rose much in price towards the close of the market, in leather, cloths, and cottons. The Saxons complain that the English competition was injurious to their manufactures, though not in such a degree as last year.

ST. HELENA.

BUONAPARTE'S ARRIVAL AT ST. HELENA.

On the 16th of October, his Majesty's ship *Icarus* arrived there with the first tidings of Buonaparte's downfall; of his being a second time so strangely saved from punishment, and of his destination to that island as a place of confinement. The inhabitants naturally were struck with no small degree of surprise. It was of course learned at the same time, that a very considerable addition would be made to the population of the island by the new garrison, as well as the attendants of this celebrated man, the Commissioners to watch him, their suites, &c. Accordingly, all was immediately hurry and bustle. Provisions experienced a sudden and enormous rise in price. Eggs, which were before about 2 shillings a dozen, now advanced to a shilling a piece. Almost every other article of produce rose in the same proportion, and even land itself assumed an increased value of 50 per cent., which is not much to be wondered at considering the small extent of the island, and the still smaller portion that is fit for cultivation, to feed the increased number of mouths. Upwards of 900 troops arrived out in the squadron under the charge of the *Northumberland*. A great bustle took place on the 14th in making preparations for Buonaparte's reception; 80 of the Company's soldiers were stationed to guard the gates, and orders were immediately issued by the Governor, that no fishing boats were to be out of harbour after four o'clock in the afternoon. On the 15th the fleet arrived: when some persons from the town were allowed to go on board the squadron to dine. It was some days before all was ready for conveying Buonaparte to the house allotted for his reception. When he landed, he was dressed in a green coat, white waistcoat, light coloured small clothes, white stockings, and cocked hat. The coat was trimmed with gold, and a plain gold epaulette was placed on each shoulder. He held in his hand an elegant telescope, and cast his eyes around him with great

eagerness to survey the new objects; possibly not without hope of noticing some particulars, which might, on a fit occasion, assist him to escape.

Buonaparte did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena, nor would he permit one of his companions to write. Minutes of all Buonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken—those minutes are now in the hands of our Ministers—Buonaparte's opinion was, that the confederacy of the Allies was on the point of breaking at the eve of the battle of Waterloo; and if he had gained the ascendant, would have been broken in 48 hours.

The *Northumberland* passed the line on the 23d of Sept. when Buonaparte made a present to the sailors of 100 Napoleons—the usual ceremony of half shaving all those who have not crossed the line was dispensed with to him.

The extensive frame-work Pavilion, preparing to be sent to St. Helena, is not solely intended for the residence of Buonaparte and suite; but for that of the nine Commissioners of the European Powers also, who are to embark for that Island.

Inscription proper to be placed on Buonaparte's residence.

A Correspondent says, on this subject,—“in my mind, an inscription is absolutely necessary—and, I think, the lines which *Gil Blas* intended to place on the front of his cottage would answer the purpose admirably:—

“*Invenit portum. Spes et Fortuna valete;
Sed me lustris—nunc ludite alios.*”

Which may be thus Englished—

I've found a port—against my will,
My bark, in future, must lie still!

Fortune and Hope, a long adieu!

With me sufficiently ye've sported,

Now, I beseech ye, cheat the crew,

By whom your fickle smiles are courted!

ITALY.

Danger of Emperor and Empress of Austria.

A letter from Milan states, that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria escaped an imminent danger, on the day of the presentation of the Holy Virgin. They were passing over a bridge, which gave way, and more than eighty persons were killed or wounded.

Adventure to the Holy Land.

Letters from Trieste state, that Count Gottorp, (Gustavus, late King of Sweden), is in that city, with a retinue of fourteen persons, among whom is one se-

male. The Count intends to proceed without delay to Jerusalem; but, according to appearances, the funds of the party are not adequate to so distant an expedition. The Count shews himself very little in public. He will embark in a French ship for Corfu, and there collect all the information for his farther progress.

Antiquities

Authentic letters from Rome announce a piece of intelligence highly important to all friends and admirers of antiquity, viz. the discovery of an ancient building in the neighbourhood of Prenestine. A broad marble staircase, descending 60 steps, has been already uncovered, and a place or room, in which several statues are still standing upright in their niches. The farther results of this discovery are eagerly expected.

MAURITIUS.

Disorder: Slave Trade.

A letter from the Mauritius, dated July 19, 1813, says;—"We are in great distress here, in consequence of a contagious malady raging in Port Louis, and which has deprived us of many English officers of rank and reputation. The mortality of the town for the last month was 150 persons. Some say the disease, resembling in its symptoms the yellow fever of the West-Indies, has been introduced from Batavia; but the probable suspicion is, that it has been imported with the numerous slave vessels, which land with impunity at night, close to the port, their unhappy victims, from Madagascar and Mosambique.

OTAKEITE.

Change of Sovereign: Education.

Favourable accounts have been received from Otakeite, the Supreme Government of which had, according to national usage, devolved on the daughter of Poomaree, notwithstanding his being alive and well. The labours of the Missionaries, in the education of the inhabitants, were eminently successful; above 200 persons attended school daily, and were able to read English tolerably well.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Native Inhabitants Improved.

A very benevolent institution had been raised by Government, for promoting the civilization of the Aborigines. Schools for the instruction of children were appointed at the public expense: and land was offered to all adults desirous of settling.

VOL. III. No. 16. Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.

National Register, **BRITISH.**

WINDSOR CASTLE, Dec. 2.—"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health during the last month, and has in general been very tranquil, but his Majesty's disorder has not abated.

(Signed as usual.)

General Thanksgiving.

A Proclamation has appeared, appointing Thursday the 18th of January next, to be observed as 'a day of Thanksgiving throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, for "the great and public blessings of Peace."

Fires: to check and repret.

A plan has recently been submitted to Lord SIDMOUTH, Secretary of State for the Home Department, by Captain MANBY, for affording prompt relief in case of fire; which, by a portable method (that even the watchman on duty can apply), will tend, if not to its total extinguishment, to keep the flames in check until engines shall arrive and are prepared to act. The design and construction is simple, as is the powerful effect of its application, possessing the property of instantly extinguishing the most furious burning wood, as if it were actually immersed in water. An accompaniment to the apparatus, is for catching persons in safety, who, from the desperation of their situation, are driven to the necessity of jumping from the tops of houses, &c. to save themselves from perishing in the flames. The design has been in contemplation for nearly two years, and withheld from a delicacy to the interest of another.

Property Tax reduced.

It affords us great pleasure to be enabled to inform our numerous Country Readers, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have directed printed instructions to be issued from the principal office for the affairs of taxes to the district Commissioners for the general purposes of the Property Tax Act, authorising them, under certain conditions, to reduce the Assessments under Schedules A. and B. in proportion to the reductions *bona fide* made in the rents of the current year, in consequence of the depreciation in the value of all agricultural produce.

Bankruptcy, though silent.

Some time ago the Lord Chancellor, delivering in his Court judgment on

a case of bankruptcy, stated, that it was a notion held by some persons that a man could not be made a bankrupt unless he was insolvent; this was a mistake. — Wherever there is an act of bankruptcy committed, and there is a creditor who has 100*l.* of debt in the hands of the bankrupt, a commission of bankruptcy may be obtained to compel payment, if otherwise refused.

Government are offering fifty guineas for the best specimen of Signal Lanthorns, of improved construction, for candle or oil, for the use of the Navy.

Embassy to China.

The following is given as the list of articles intended as presents for the Emperor of China and his Ministers:—One large looking glass and frame, about 16 feet by 9 feet.—One large convex mirror and frame, the mirror three feet in diameter.—Several smaller mirrors.—One large glass chandelier, and two sets dessert services of glass. Two large candelabras, and four sets dessert service of glass.—One dessert set porcelain vases.—Two sedan chairs.—Several pieces of finest superfine broad cloths.—Several pieces finest velvets.—Essences and perfumes.—Liqueurs and preserved fruits.—Portraits of their Majesties. There are at the India House a collection of coloured and uncoloured engravings.—A case of furs. Some boxes of snuff.—A selection of Bramah's patent locks.—and a case of hand telescopes.

Progress of Population.—The population of Great Britain has been much augmented by the improved habits and condition of the labouring classes, by the comfort and cleanliness lately introduced into the cottages, by the institutions to prevent the progress of contagion, by the draining of marshes, which has increased the production of food, while it has made the air more salubrious, and above all, by the salutary effects of vaccination. There has been in England, according to our celebrated statistical writer, Mr. Colquhoun, a progressive diminution of mortality.

In 1780	} one per- son in	} 40 45 47 49 or 50	} died an- nually
1790			
1800			
1810			

During the last ten years the baptisms in England have increased nearly 25 per cent. while the increase of marriages exceeds 26 per cent. within the same period. In Wales, the baptisms have increased 30, and the marriages 35 per cent. The population of Great Britain during this period has been increased more than 14 per cent. upon the whole.

PROPERTY TAX.—The Commissioners throughout the several districts of England are to receive immediate instructions from the Tax Office, to assess landed property according to its actual value, under the recent reductions in rents. From a late official calculation, the following principal landed Estates of England are nearly thus annually estimated:—

Duke of Northumberland	- - -	£ 125,000
Duke of Devonshire	- - -	115,000
Duke of Rutland	- - -	107,000
Duke of Bedford	- - -	95,000
Duke of Marlborough	- - -	90,000
Duke of Buccleugh	- - -	90,000
Earl Grosvenor	- - -	84,000
Duke of Portland	- - -	80,000
Marquis Cholmondeley	- - -	78,000
Marquis of Hertford	- - -	77,000
Earl of Bute	- - -	76,000
Earl of Lonsdale	- - -	74,000
Earl Fitzwilliam	- - -	70,000
Duke of Norfolk	- - -	68,000
Earl of Darlington	- - -	65,000
Duke of Beaufort	- - -	60,000
Earl of Harewood	- - -	60,000
Earl Egremont	- - -	60,000
Earl Spencer	- - -	58,000
Mr. Coke	- - -	52,000
Colonel Hughes	- - -	49,000
Sir W. Manners	- - -	45,000

By an Act-55 George III. c. 50. it is enacted that from and after the first day of October 1815, all fees and gratuities paid or payable by any prisoner, on the entrance, commitment, or discharge, to or from prison, shall absolutely cease, and the same are hereby abolished and determined. All fees usually paid to the clerk of the court, assize, &c. are also abolished.

The annual Militia Act for the present year allows surgeons and adjutants to retire after 20 (instead of 30) years' service, upon their present disembodied rate of pay.

In an appeal against an order made by two magistrates, under the authority of the late Act of Parliament for stopping up unnecessary roads, it was decided, that "the non-usage of a road by the public for 12 years is of itself conclusive of its inutilty."

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Monday Dec. 11, when the gentlemen engaged in the Newbury Old Bank entered it to proceed to business, they discovered that the whole of the property had been stolen, amounting, it is supposed, to near 20,000*l.* All the books and documents relative to the bank were also taken away.—The robbery had been effected by means of false keys. It was in vain to keep the Bank open, as there were no notes or cash to pay with

and the cruelty of taking the books away rendered it impossible to transact any business. An express was sent off to the Public Office, Bow-street, where every assistance was rendered to the distressed parties. The officers have discovered that Bank notes, part of the stolen property, to the amount of upwards of 800*l.* were paid to a respectable man at Abingdon, on Monday, for the purchase of some property.—Thirty-eight extents have, it seems, been issued against the Collectors of the King's taxes in Berkshire, and their securities, in consequence of the extraordinary robbery and stoppage of the above Bank, which unfortunately took place the day previous to the money which had been lodged there being paid into the hands of the Receiver-General for the county.

A FORGERY of a novel nature and very great extent has just been discovered. An Irish butter merchant, residing in the County of Carlow, obtained large orders from the wholesale houses in London, who subsequently received Bills of Lading of the butter ordered, accompanied by advice, that the amount had been drawn for—the Bills were presented, and accepted in due course—it has since been discovered that the Bills of Lading were forged by the Carlow man, who has absconded with the money thus obtained. Forgeries to the amount of 35,000*l.* are already known of, and more are suspected.

SKATING.—On Sunday the Canal in St. James's Park was exceedingly crowded with skaters; several accidents happened, some of which, we are sorry to state, were attended with fatal consequences, owing to the ice not being sufficiently strong to support the pressure: still the obstinacy of the unwary persisted. About nine o'clock in the morning one man was drowned; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the ice broke in near the Pagoda Bridge, when twelve persons fell in; all of them were happily got out safe except one boy, who unfortunately perished.

SKATING.—The late alarming occurrences in Hyde Park, induces us to give the public an account of the means provided by the skaters of Edinburgh, to render the amusement safe:—

1. A watchman is stationed at the ice, when freezing, from daylight till dark.—He keeps off boys, and preserves the ice from being destroyed by the silly practice of throwing stones upon it.—2. When the ice bears, a rope is laid loose round the lake, fixed to a post on the opposite bank from where the watchman stands, the two ends coming round to his hands.—

By drawing either end he can pass the rope over the whole ice. On trial it was found to move very rapidly, warning being given by a rattle to the skaters to run before it.

(It is most earnestly entreated, that the skaters will run from the spot where an accident happens, as the watchman is quite sufficient.)

3. While some persons lend a hand to draw the rope, the watchman sets off to the spot with a long ladder, bearing about his waist the patent copper life preserver, the same Mr. Sadler uses: so that nothing but a wetting can happen to him. 4. He is provided with grappling hooks, fixed to a rod, which may be lengthened by a thumb-spring. With this he searches under the water, if the person has gone down, and in still water cannot fail to bring him up. There is also provided the apparatus of the Humane Society, in the event of a person not being speedily relieved from the water.

WELLINGTON.—Among other things bearing this glorious name, are knockers to doors; at the top of them is a hand grasping the Marshal's staff, from which hangs a wreath of laurel: the head of a British lion at the bottom of the wreath beats (when the knocker is used) a French Eagle!

SPRING GUNS.—On the 26th ult. a serious accident occurred at Woodlands, near Doncaster. As Lord Athenry was walking in the plantations near the house, he unfortunately set his foot upon the wire of a spring-gun, which had been placed there the preceding evening, and received several shot in his knee and legs. Though severely wounded, his Lordship is in a fair way of recovery.—*Leeds Mercury.*

To preserve Apples.—Dry a glazed jar perfectly well, put a few pebbles in the bottom, fill the jar with apples, and cover it with wood, made to fit exactly, and over that put a little fresh mortar. The pebbles attract the damp of the apples. The mortar draws the air from the jar, and leaves the apples free from its pressure, which, together with the principle of putrefaction which the air contains, are the causes of decay. Apples kept thus have been found quite sound, fair, and juicy, in July.

We understand that the quantity of apples imported into this kingdom in the present season, from Holland, Germany, and France, exceeds that of any season within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. At Hull, 15,000 bushels have arrived within

the last few weeks, and a vessel of upwards of 300 tons burthen has arrived at London with an entire cargo of apples.

There having been a heavy fall of snow in many parts of the country, particularly in Lancashire, and in all the roads leading to Manchester, it is from 11 to 14 inches deep: so that travelling has been considerably impeded, and the mails from every road into that town were lately nearly two hours after their usual time of arrival.

HORTICULTURE.—A white port onion, grown in the garden of Thomas Walker, Esq. at Longford, near Manchester, in September last, weighed 23½ ounces, and measured 16 inches in circumference.—The same gentleman's garden, produced on the 4th of October, a head of celery weighing 9lbs. and measuring 4 feet 6 inches in height; and a carrot, weighing 4½lbs without the top.

Strand Bridge: nearly completed.

The key-stone of the last arch of the Strand Bridge is laid. The Company now receive back 50,000*l.* deposited in the hands of the City, as security for completing the undertaking.

Southwark Bridge proceeds with great activity, and may be expected to be completed in about twelve months from this time. The centre arch of 240 feet span is cast, and erected, (*pro tempore*) at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, where it attracts particular notice for its beauty and solidity of structure.

Tonnage upon the Grand Junction Canal, in 1814, amounted to 155,000*l.* being more than 13 per cent. on the capital, which consists of 11,815 shares and a half—Tonnage for the present year, for the first nine months, ending the 30th of September, it is said, exceeds the first nine months of the year 1814 by more than 7,000*l.*

Extraordinary Passage.

The *Galatea*, Capt. Losack, arrived at Portsmouth, from St. John's, Newfoundland, after a fine passage of eleven days, not having made a tack from the time she sailed on the 5th instant, until she anchored at St. Helen's.

Priest of Butcher's Meat.

At a Court of the Corporation of Exeter, held at the Guildhall, the 25th Sept. 1815, to receive tenders for supplying the Workhouse, by contract, with sundry articles of provisions, &c. the following tenders were accepted, viz. Butcher's Meat at 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per cwt.—Flour 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per sack.—Pease, 6*s.* 10½*d.* per bushel.—Can-

dles, at 10*s.* 3*d.* per dozen. Cheese, at 1*l.* 6*s.* per cwt.—Milk, at 7½*d.* per gallon.

On Saturday, the 16th ult. the common crier of Exeter announced through the streets of that city: "Prime cuts of Beef selling in the Market, at 6*d.* per lb.; boiling pieces, at 4½*d.*; and Mutton in proportion."

Meat is supplied to the Infirmary, at Birmingham, at 3½*d.* per lb. common joints, and 5d½. superior parts.—Quartern loaf, 7½*d.*

Few, or any towns have experienced so happy a transition as Halifax; as houses, mills, and warehouses of every description, which only about two years back had almost verged to an incumbrance on the proprietors, are at this time so scarce that the applicants cannot be supplied at advanced rents of near 100*l.* per cent. An instance the other day of a sale by auction of the late Mr. Lee's premises, occupied by him for the use of his business, which are detached old hovels, rented at 41*l.* a year; these sold for the sum of 600*l.* premium, for the remaining part of the lease of eight years and a half, subject to take all the utensils at a fair valuation, computed at upwards of 300*l.*

Cambridge Antiquities.

Lately, the Rev. Bridges Harvey, M.A. of Jesus College, presented to the University, a very valuable marble, with a long Greek inscription, to be added to the collection of Greek marbles in the vestibule of the Public Library. It was found about the middle of the last century between Smyrna and Ephesus, at a village called *Segyeeque*, and brought to England by Captain Thomas Morley.—The inscription sets forth that it was erected in honour of *Crato*, a musician, by the Society of Grecian tragedians and comedians, who are called "*Artists of Bacchus in Ionia and the Hellespont*,"—Some account of this inscription was published in an appendix to the Oxford marbles: but its evident reference to the *Greek Theatre*, and the important evidence it affords as to the proper application of the name *Hellespont*, has never been noticed.—The date of it corresponds with the year 149, before the Christian era.

Oxford University.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, &c. for the ensuing year:

For Latin Verse—*Druidæ.*

For an English Essay—*A Comparative Estimate of Sculpture and Painting.*

For a Latin Essay—*In Historia scribenda quamvis sit præcipua inter Auctores veteres et novos Differentia?*

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize, for the best composition in English Verse, not containing more than 50 lines, by any Under Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation—*The Horses of Lysippus*.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—On Saturday morning Dec. 16, at nine o'clock, in his 70th year, after an illness of some months continuance, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, at his house in St. James's Square, the Most Noble Charles Howard Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Baron Fitz-Alan, Maltravers, Chin and Oswaldestre; Premier Peer and Chief of the Noble Family of Howard; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Sussex, and Colonel of its Militia; High Steward of the Cities of Gloucester and Hereford, and President of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufacturers. F. R. S. and F. A. S. &c. &c. His Grace succeeded in his titles, hereditary honours, and principal estates, by Bernard Edward Howard, Esq. of Fomham, in the county of Suffolk. The late Duke was a descendant in the fourth degree from Charles Howard, the fourth son of Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel, who lived in the reign of Charles I. Mr. Howard descends in the same degree from Bernard, a younger son of that Earl, who was the great grandson of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded and attainted on account of Mary, Queen of Scots, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The Dukedom of Norfolk, and other honours, were restored to the family by the reversal of that attainder in the year 1661.

IRELAND.

Fire.—*Waterford, Oct. 23.*—Yesterday evening, about half past four o'clock, the cathedral of this city was discovered to be on fire. It is probable that the fire had been burning an hour or two before, as the flames had then reached to a very considerable degree of violence. No service had taken place in it for some Sundays, as the outer roof was undergoing a thorough repair. That repair was nearly completed, and we understand that fires, properly secured, as was imagined, were placed in different parts, particularly near the organ, for the purpose of removing damp and preparing the church for being reopened. The public will learn, with regret, that the interior of this fine and ornamental edifice was considerably damaged. The beautiful and admirably-toned organ, the gift of the late Dean Harman,

and which, 35 years ago, cost 1,200 guineas, was entirely consumed: and it is to be feared that some of the most ancient church music in Ireland has also perished.

Liberality in Ireland, on laying the foundation stone of the Catholic Chapel at Moira.

—When the Marquis of Downshire had performed that ceremony, a second stone was raised by the united hands of the Catholic, Protestant, and Presbyterian Clergymen of the neighbourhood—after which the whole party partook of a cold repast, prepared by the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Jennings.

Catholic Clergy.—The Cork Mercantile Chronicle says, "The spirit of combination which has so unfortunately pervaded the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, and subjected them to such dreadful visitations, has been kept out of this county, principally by the exertions of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the parishes which border on those ill-fated districts. They represented to their venerable Prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Coppinger, of Cloyne and Ross, that the peasantry were beginning to be tainted with the infection. This indefatigable Bishop went to the conference of the Priests of the Fermoy division, and having consulted with them, he empowered them to threaten the sentence of excommunication against any person who might be concerned in violating the peace, or in assisting at illegal meetings.

Reward for Fine Spinning.—The Linen Board of Ireland have presented a poor woman of the name of Rose Mahony, with the sum of 30 guineas, for having spun three hanks of yarn so extremely fine that 272 yards weighed no more than twenty-five grains avoirdupoise weight.

FORGED STAMPS.—Several trials on this subject have taken place lately in the Court of Commission, Dublin. The height to which these practices had reached, and the general importance of the prosecutions, may be collected from some observations which the Solicitor-General made, when stating the case on the part of the Crown, on the trial of Mr. J. Fogarty, junior, who was convicted lately. He gave a most alarming and hideous picture of the defalcation in the Revenue, by frauds in the Stamp Duties, which he said about two years ago, amounted, in one year, to no less a sum than £300,000.—He said, that the forgeries discovered in petitions to the Court of Chancery in that year, were about 400. In the different other Courts of Law and Equity, full two-thirds were found to be forgeries, and in the Rolls Court there were 2000.

POWER OF INTEREST & COMPOUND INTEREST.

To the Editor.

I think it right to state to you the particulars of the two fifty pound bank notes that came to my hand from a correspondent at Cranbrook, in Kent. A labouring man named Thomas Gilbert, the last branch of a respectable family, who had kept in his possession an old trunk, (which from its age, was of course decayed), and discovered a little drawer, in which were contained the said two notes, not in the least injured, but a little discoloured. One was dated 15th of April, 1725, the other 11th of May, 1725. The following calculation of compound interest has been made.

Borough Bank, I am, &c.
18th Dec. 1815. JOHN PINHORN.

First 10 years.....	£ 162
— 20 —.....	265
— 30 —.....	432
— 40 —.....	703
— 50 —.....	1,146
— 60 —.....	1,867
— 70 —.....	3,042
— 80 —.....	4,955
— 90 —.....	8,072

This discovery and calculation brought forward another instance of interest accumulated in a long course of years.

Mr. Jennings's property of Grosvenor Square, that the Executors administered to the first time; they having been admitted to administer at subsequent times, as Mr. J.'s property could be discovered.

Capital.	Interest on arrears.	
South Sea Stock....	30,000	8,225
Ditto new ditto....	30,000	7,650
Ditto old ditto....	40,000	9,600
India Stock.....	23,890	18,370
Consols, 3 per cents	50,000	17,250
Ditto his mothers ..	10,000	5,400
Bank Stock.....	35,000	19,600
Five per cents.....	30,000	17,250
Reduced Annuities..	50,000	10,800
Long Annuities ...	2,000 per an	22,000
Account at the Bank	57,719	
Four per cents	24,000	11,520
At Child's and Co.:	6,000	
At Hoare's	17,800	
At Stephenson's....	19,000	
At Gosling's.....	7,100	

London Assur. 400 shares due on them 3,400
New River Shares — ditto 5,000
On Mortgage, 200,000. Interest due uncertain.
Landed Estate per ann. 8,000. Heir at Law,
Lord Cousins. Rent due, uncertain.

Mr. Jennings's had not drawn a draft on the Bank for the last fourteen years, and died about the year 1793, aged 98.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, December 26, 1815.

The prospects of continuing tranquility, are lately much improved; they have even warranted an expectation, which is highly favourable to the friends of Peace, Order, and good Neighbourhood.

In France, the condemnation and execution of Marshal Ney has had the effect of raising the French Funds *eight or ten per cent.* It has also tended to lower the tone assumed by those who see with regret, things returning to their former settled state.

Our opinion is, that the reference of the Marshal's case to the Chamber of Peers, has proved of essential service to the Royal cause. The increased number of his judges—from a Court-Martial, consisting of *ten or twelve* members, to a body of about *two hundred*, of whom *one hundred and sixty* have voted on this occasion, was an appeal to more independent and awful justice. The unanimity with which this body condemned the culprit, has spoken plainly to the nation at large, and to Europe, the sentiments of the thinking men in France; while the unremitted exertions of his counsel shewed that all possible assistance was afforded him.

Since that moment, the political buzz in Paris has been hushed; and this, notwithstanding the Allied troops have quitted France, in great bodies, and only a trifling foreign force (chiefly British) is seen in Paris. The King's guards are organizing, and do much of the palace duty, which relieves the national guard: who may now quietly resume their occupations. This lesson, we trust, will not be lost on the Government. It has found that its greatest dependence rested, and might safely rest, on the respectable class of citizens;—not on the military, not on hirelings, not on soldiers of fortune; but on those who had something to lose, something to defend, and who no longer ought to be laughed at by courtiers, male and female, or their lacquies.

The great fault in the former French Government, under the old *regime*, was a contempt of whatever was not military;—a degradation of a *civil* wise and worthy man below a *military* fool and fool. True it is, that the people were little accustomed to think: to think to purpose was as rare as a phenomenon; but, if the nation, being now called on to depure their representatives to the Legislative body, should also take to thinking, and well consider the importance of the act they are performing,

their just importance will be felt more than ever; their sentiments will acquire a dignity as well as weight, and France will, at length, obtain that which was certainly wanting formerly to the happiness of her population and her real greatness.

If the happiness and greatness of the people of France should be established, with a proper conviction of their causes, the neighbouring powers to that Kingdom will have every prospect of continued peace. When wars shall no more be instituted, merely to please the military, to keep them employed, to indulge the vehemence of their boiling blood, then may amity be strengthened, and the humanities, not to say, the charities of life be raised to their proper station. These are, undoubtedly, speculations for a distant time, which any one of a thousand causes may render nugatory; nevertheless, they are founded on just principles, and the conduct of the late army of France has proved the truth of a part of them. Time may prove the truth of other parts.

Since our last, the particulars of the Treaty of Peace made with France, have been officially promulgated by her Government, by being laid before the two Chambers, whose sanction they have received. The terms of this arrangement are felt by those bodies to be humiliating, especially when compared with the terms given to the King of France in 1814. They were truly honourable, and shewed a confidence placed in his Majesty, which has been violated, not by himself, but by French traitors. The present terms are those of reparation in part: and France is bound to her good behaviour, by the following Article.

Art. V.—As the state of confusion and fermentation which France necessarily feels after so many violent convulsions, and particularly after the last catastrophe—notwithstanding the paternal intentions of the King, and the advantages which all classes of the subjects necessarily derive from the Constitutional Charter—makes some measures of precaution and temporary guarantee necessary for the security of the neighbouring States, it has been considered as absolutely requisite to occupy, for a fixed time, positions along the frontiers of France by a corps of allied troops, under the express reservation, that this occupation shall not infringe on the Sovereignty of his Most Christian Majesty, nor on the state of possession, as fixed by this Treaty: the number of troops shall not exceed 150,000. The Commander-in-Chief is named by the Allied Powers. This army will occupy Conde, Valenciennes,

Bouchain, Cambray, Quesnoy, Maubeuge, Landreies, Avesnes, Rocroy, Givet, with Charlemont, Mezieres, Sedan, Montmedy, Thionville, Longwy, Bitsch, and the Tete-de-Pont of Fort Louis. As France is to provide for the maintenance of this army, every thing relative to this object shall be regulated in a separate Convention. In this Convention, which shall be as valid as if inserted word for word in this Treaty, the relations shall be fixed between the occupying army and the civil and military authorities of the country: this military occupation cannot last above five years, and must end before that period. The Allied Sovereigns, after an expiration of three years, and after they have first, in agreement with the King of France, maturely weighed the situation and mutual interest, as well as the progress which the re-establishment of order and peace may have made in France, have recognised in common that the motives which induce this measure no longer exist. But whatever may be the result of this deliberation, all the places occupied by the Allied troops, will, at the expiration of five years, be evacuated without further delay, and given up to his Most Christian Majesty, or his heirs and successors.

This is now in a course of execution. Other stipulations respecting the gradual payment of costs—about thirty millions sterling—are also in a course preparatory to execution.

Good Faith is now the security of the House of Bourbon, and of Europe. The power of the sword is transferred, and all must hope it is in better hands than before.

It is to be supposed that the Negotiation Papers will be laid before our own Parliament, in a regular state. That body will meet on the first of February next. In the interim a day of General Thanksgiving is appointed for January 18th. The opinion of our rulers, it is understood, is sufficiently marked by these proceedings.

We presume that we may without offence avow a pleasure in announcing the near approach of the price of Bullion to the standard Bank price, as a Political object. The price of Portugal Gold is reduced to 4l. 2s. per oz. and new Doubloons to 3l. 17s.—be.ow 3l. 17s. 10½d. which is the price of Guinea gold. In fact, an order has been given for the Bank Printers to work no more *extra*: but to diminish their *coinage*, one fifth; no more hands to be taken on; but any of the men at liberty to retire, who think fit to withdraw their services.—

Nothing can be a clearer indication of the opinion of a corps of gentlemen who

always have good information of what is, and of what is likely to be. The motions of the Bank Directors have frequently guided the conjectures, and operations, too, of professed Politicians: on this occasion, the augury is good.

We do not hear of any thing among ourselves that need to check the general feeling of satisfaction—yet this remark apparently must not extend beyond Great Britain.

We express ourselves with a limitation to Great Britain, because the situation of the distant Counties of our Empire in Ireland, is far from satisfactory. There is, now, as there has long been, jealousies and heart-burnings, with cause, and without cause. So far as they depend on the ignorance of the people, they are at present remediless; so far as they arise from what is commonly called *Catholic Emancipation*, they are, we hope, in a train of adjustment. The Pope may see his Interest much more clearly than what he thinks his duty: the Irish may see their duty much more clearly than what they deem their interest: between both, duty and interest may perhaps be reconciled, and all may go well, till something else turns up, to cause anxiety.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 20, 1815.

Accounts from Jamaica have reached London; which have thrown many merchants into great distress. Very frequently, the first reports of great and extensive Calamities exceed the fact; but whatever of subsequent information has arrived, has rather tended to augment the alarm. A violent hurricane has passed over the island, and destroyed many plantations. It has beat down houses, drowned a number of whites, a much greater number of negroes, vast quantities of Stock, and wrecked many vessels; all that were on the north of the island, except one or two.

The merchants are waiting further details with great anxiety.

We hope, however, that a short time will relieve the apprehensions of many whose properties in Jamaica may have suffered without being destroyed; and in the mean while, we have the satisfaction of knowing that this misfortune has not visited the Leeward Islands, as there was reason to fear: it has, probably, run up the coast of America, northward.

The same storm has had bad effects at sea; the Insurers look very dubiously on the subject. Among the vast extent

of insurances, there is always some part or other that is dangerous or even losing, while other parts are more prosperous. It is therefore, next to impossible, to obtain the result of Insurance Speculations, taken in the aggregate, till after the year's accounts are adjusted; and in many cases, till after the accounts of several years are drawn to a conclusion.

The demand for Articles of Commerce, generally, has been rather heavy this month. The importation has, for the most part exceeded the exportation, so that the quantity of goods remaining has increased. This has led to a willingness to sell, and this has been met with a kind of shyness to buy. The season of the year puts a negative on extensive exportation, while the usual scarcity of money before Christmas, induces those who have to pay, to be somewhat considerate. At the same time, it must be acknowledged, that what London calls "*nothing doing*," would be thought a great trade in most cities of the world. An effort, it is true, has been made to conclude certain business before the holidays, as it was pretty well understood, that merchants in general, would appear very little on the Exchange, during several days. Our report this month, therefore, must partake of the general characteristics of the season.

COTTON has been so abundantly entered at the out ports, that it has experienced a depression of 1d. to 2d. per lb. for the purpose of obtaining sales, while the brokers and other buyers, have declined taking large quantities, looking forward to other arrivals. Such sparing purchases, not only imply a dull market, but they contribute to keep it so for a time. A small quantity was for exportation, but the kinds principally required for foreign use, have not lately been plentiful, and of some scarcely any supply. The prices of samples have fluctuated accordingly: some have been lowered, while one or two sorts have been raised.

The East India Company brought forward lately 11,900 bags of COFFEE for sale: the whole, as a whole, went off at reduced prices, and some parcels at very reduced prices. Java, not prime, so low as 67s. to 73s. Some parcels of Cheribon were taken in at 73s. or 74s. West India Coffee has had no public sale within these few days: perhaps, in part waiting advices from the islands.

SUGAR has experienced a rise of 1s. or 2s. per cwt. on the supposition that much has been destroyed, or that the grounds and stock damaged, will prove a heavy loss and hindrance to the planter. Purchases

come forward freely; as well for export as for home consumption. The Brokers having agreed to shew no Sugars during the holidays, is the reason assigned by the trade for their purchases at this time: what reason the export houses *might* assign, is conjectured pretty clearly by those who read the public prints; but the buyers say nothing about it. The business done in Muscovadoes is considerable; and all at an advance.

The Refined Market has felt the effects also; and very considerable purchases have been made, especially of Crushed Sugars, of brown and middling Lumps, and Double Loaves. There is also a strong disposition to contract for Sugars to be delivered at the present prices, to meet the Spring demand. This implies that those who look forward to March, do not expect better terms, for buying; but probably, worse.

In Foreign Sugars little doing; but some of the holders expect to derive a benefit, in their turn, from the scanty supply anticipated.

Prices have rather declined. The East India Company has declared a sale of cloves, mace, nutmegs, and cinnamon, consisting of

Cloves	200,000 lbs.
Mace.	100,000
Nutmegs	250,000
Cinnamon	160,000
Cinnamon Oil	20 bottles
Nutmeg Oil	50
Oil of Nutmegs & Mace	200

These quantities announced, have considerably damped the market, though the sales will not take place till the end of January and March.

Tobacco is represented as having produced but very deficient crops in America; but, this report has no great effect on the market. There is but little business doing.

Fruit experiences its usual annual demand; which augurs well for that commination of the season, which combines with hospitality. Several cargoes of new Turkey fruit are arrived, are brought to market, and readily sold. The prices have been fair, and profitable to the merchant.

Provisions rather decline: Bacon, certainly, of which there have been considerable arrivals. Fine Butter is in demand; but every other description is heavy. Lower prices only can expect sales. Mess Pork is in great demand. Prime Mess Beef the same.

Hemp and Flax are sold, if at all, at depressed prices: Hemp is but little in demand, and Flax, though a settled article,

must not expect to maintain its price if a ready sale is looked for. The last letters from Petersburg bring over the exchange at 10½ for the ruble, which is something higher than it has been lately. The prices of Russian Tallow, have also declined.

There has been somewhat of a run on Rum, lately, which has infused a new life into that article. The prices have in consequence experienced a small rise, but not enough to affect the market, on a large scale. No variation in Brandy or Geneva.

The average price of Corn for England and Wales, has been

Wheat	55s. 9d.	Rye	34s. 7d.
Barley	27s. 3d.	Oats	20s. 11d.
Beans	53s. 2d.	Peas	34s. 10d.

Average price of Sugar in last Gazette, 56s. 6d.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ESSEX.—At the present moment, little can be said of our winter plants *more* than was stated in the last Report. The ploughs have done their Autumn avocations, the fallows being turned in. The dung carts have been in motion also. The frosts coming upon us so unusually early make some of the Graziers complain of the damage already sustained by the turnips, particularly on the light lands, having no snow to protect them. All the fattening stock is doing well this dry weather. Lean beasts are worth more money, clover and grass hay both cheap.

Bankrupts and Certificated in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 21.

Badman B. Aldersgate-street, cheesemonger. *Sols.* Hudson, Winkworth-place, City Road.
Baines H. E. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
Cox C. Portsmouth, painter and glazier. *Sol.* Pownall, Staple Inn.
Crook P. Turton, Lancaster, wheelwright. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
Crosley T. Little Sheffield, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
Carruthers J. Halesowen, Salop, money scrivener. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
Daniell J. jun. Bristol, hatter. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
Fisher J. New Sleaford, Lincoln, flax dresser. *Sols.* Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.
Green J. Hedge-house, near Bromyard, Hereford, draper. *Sols.* Cardales and Co. Gray's Inn.
Goodyear Wm. Market-street, Bedford, innkeeper, to surrender Nov. 28, Dec. 5, and Jan. 2, at Guildhall, London. *Sols.* Reardon and Davies, Corbet Court, Gracechurch-st.
Goldie J. Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon-st. merchant. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-street.
Miller J. jun. Portsea, Southampton, grocer. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Newman Thomas, St. Ives, Huntingdon, wagoner, to surrender Dec. 5, 6, and Jan. 2, at the Crown Inn, St. Ives. *Sols.* Greene, St. Ives; Debary and Co. Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Oddy S. A. Ivy-lane, London, bookseller and publisher. *Sols.* Blandford and Murray, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple.

Pattinson J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Chester, Staple Inn.

Tuck, Woodford, Essex, butcher. *Sols.* Wilde, Warwick-square, Newgate street.

Rushbury G. and G. Bilston, Stafford, bankers. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Raincock G. Harlow, Essex, master mariner. *Sols.* Hutchinson and Co. Brewer's Hall, Adde-street.

CERTIFICATES, Nov. 11.

W. Stevens, of St. Mellion, Cornwall, moorstone-merchant. J. Z. Wise, of Taplow Mills, Taplow, Buckingham, paper maker. W. Graham, of Carlisle, Cumberland, merchant. J. Booth, of the Curtain Road, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, Middlesex, carpenter. D. Bucklee, of Hutton Garden, watch gilder. J. Whitfield and J. Whitfield, of Morpeth, Northumberland, innkeepers.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 25.

Burton H. Burton upon Trent, butcher. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.

Brown and Goldie, Deptford, Kent, coal merchants. *Sol.* Cartar, Deptford.

Barrow J. Drayton in Hales, Salop, milliner. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Barry C. Jermyn-street, St. James's, Middlesex, surgeon. *Sols.* Rowland and Co. Gray's Inn-place.

Bevis T. Cambridge, lace merchant, to surrender Dec. 1, 8, and Jan. 6, at the Rose Inn, Cambridge. *Sols.* Randall, Cambridge; Caley, Queen-square, London.

Bachelour D. Farnham, Surrey, timber merchant. *Sols.* Dyne and Son, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Cooper J. Carlton, Lincoln, horse dealer. *Sol.* Robert, Hare court, Temple.

Cook E. East-street, Manchester-square, grocer. *Sol.* Batsford, Horsleydown-lane.

Cohen B. George-street, Minories, London, merchant. *Sols.* Evitt and Co. Haydon-square, Minories.

Cumberlidge J. George Yard, Lombard-street, London, merchant. *Sols.* Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.

Dowatt J. Foulness Island, Essex, farmer. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.

Flestone J. Daventry, Northampton, miller. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.

Finch J. East Grinstead, Surrey, carrier. *Sol.* Nettlefold, Essex-street, Strand.

Guyard R. P. Throgmorton-street, London, merchant. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Goodchild J. and J. and Jackson J. & J. and W. and Jones T. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, and Dowgate, London, bankers. *Sol.* Blakiston Symond's Inn.

Hebert J. and H. Tokenhouse-yard, brokers. *Sols.* Cotton, Basinghall-street.

Johnes P. Newport, Monmouth, tailor. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Lakeman W. Stancombe, Devon, maltster. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Morley T. Uttoxeter, Stafford, joiner. *Sol.* Gaskell, Gray's Inn.

Penfold J. West Tarring, Surrey, linen-draper. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's Inn-square.

Pollitt J. Manchester, grocer. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.

Poynton J. & T. Brook-street, Holborn, Middlesex, and Sheffield, York, hardwaremen. *Sol.* Pringle, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

Rickwood J. T. Devises, Wilts, wine merchant. *Sol.* Davies, Lothbury.

Partridge A. Great Hermitage, Wapping, wine merchant. *Sols.* Loxley and Son, Cheapside.

Smith A. (late Capt. of the Providence) Marshalsea Prison, dealer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Smith J. Duke-street, Old Artillery Ground, Middlesex, silk weaver. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Sutchiff T. Lad Lane, London, and Broadbent J. Halifax, York, calico manufacturers. *Sol.* Day, White Hart-court, Bishopsgate-street.

Thick C. Shaftesbury, Dorset, maltster. *Sol.* Tahourdin and Co. Argyle-street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 16.

R. Robertson, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, haberdasher. J. Pearce, late of King-gate-street, St. George's, Middlesex, plumber. K. St Barbe, late of Cock Hill, Ratcliff, Middlesex, ship chandler. J. Land, of Wakefield, Outwood, York, twine spinner. Sir W. A. Fletcher, Knt. late of Londonderry, Ireland, and of London, merchant. J. Leigh, jun. late of Liverpool, of the City of Dublin, and of Bennett's Hill, London, rope maker. H. Mullion, of Liverpool, merchant. J. Pestel, of Great Winchester-st. London, merchant. J. Pearce, of Bungay, Suffolk, grocer. J. Sawkins, of Margate, Kent, money scrivener. W. Grooms, late of Battlebridge, Middlesex, carpenter. J. Morley, of Liverpool, draper. W. Akers, of Great Coram street, Middlesex, plumber. W. Tooke, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, jeweller. F. Search, of Clerkenwell-green, Middlesex, feather bed manufacturer. J. Fulford, of Hoo Mill, Warwickshire, miller. R. Beckwith, of Baldwin's Gardens, near Leather-lane, Middlesex, currier. J. Bonnin, of North-street, Kensington, Middlesex, carpenter. J. S. Livatt, of Norton-street, Portland-place, Middlesex, jeweller. E. Morris, of Redditch, Worcester, carpenter.

BANKRUPTS.—Nov. 28.

Ashton Thomas, Liverpool, linen draper. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Butt James, Cheltenham, Gloucester, grocer. *Sols.* Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn.

Brienle George, Finch-street, Whitechapel, sugar refiner. *Sol.* Amory, Lothbury.

Creak, Corsbie, and Corsbie, Durand's Wharf, Rotherhithe, mast and block makers. *Sols.* Gatty and Haddan, Angel-court.

Cutting John, Newport Pagnell, farmer. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.

Daniell Harrold, Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, coach maker. *Sols.* Tahourdin and Co. Argyle-street.

Fiddes Joseph, Portsea, Southampton, wine-merchant. *Sol.* Surman, Golden square.

Fowler F. M. Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Lamberts Gray's Inn-square.

Gilgrest Benjamin, Bow lane, soda water manufacturer. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad street.

Guy Thomas, Liverpool, grocer. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Haycock G. S. Uxbridge, Middlesex, linen draper. *Sol.* Thomas, Fen-court.

Honeychurch Thomas, Bristol, house carpenter. *Sols.* Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.

Heseltine Thos. Portsea, Southampton, brewer. *Sol.* Smith, Bedford-street.

Hoare and Dalvalle, Ludgate Hill, tobaccoists. *Sol.* Burnley, Church-court, Walbrook.

James Robt St. John, Bedwardine, Worcester, miller. *Sol.* Becke, Bream's-buildings.
 Masefield Wm Newport, Salop, woollen draper. *Sols.* Benbow and Alban, Lincoln's Inn.
 Seymour Wm Crescent, Minorities, merchant. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co. Winchester House, Old Broad-street.
 Skinner Jacob, Otterton, Devon, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Collett, Chancery-lane.
 Seabrook James, Leadenhall-street, tailor. *Sol.* Woolie, Basinghall-street.
 Wood Wm jun. Edmonton, Middlesex, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Smart, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street.
 Wilson Richd Ravenstone-hale, Westmoreland, drover. *Sol.* Jackson Garden-court, Temple.
 Wheatley J. New Windsor, Berkshire, grocer. *Sol.* Robinson and Hine, Charter House-sq.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 19.

J. B. S. Brockhurst, late of Wapping, Middlesex, rope maker. S. Silvester, Bilston, Stafford, japanner. W. Pettepher and T. W. N. Swift, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, jeweller. S. S. Robinson, of Freeman's court, Cornhill, London, merchant. G. Jaques, of Brinkley, Cambridge, miller. G. Saunders, late of Queen street, Ratcliffe, Middlesex, coal merchant. H. Pater, late of the Island of Minorca, and now of Bristol, merchant. S. Roberts, of Cheltenham, Gloucester, druggist. W. Miller, of Mitre-court, Fleet street, London.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED, Dec. 2.

Braham D. High Holborn, and Tottenham-court-road, Middlesex, glass and Staffordshire warehousman.
 Mallalieu J. Hulme, Manchester, and Mallalieu W. late of Heligoland, merchants.

BANKRUPTS,

Bissell J. Cradley, Hereford, hop dealer. *Sol.* Nicholls, Gray's Inn-square.
 Baker and Shaw, Speenhamland, Berks, timber merchants. *Sol.* Nelson, Essex-st. Strand.
 Braham D. High Holborn, and Tottenham-court-road, glassman. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.
 Drag E. jun. Bennington and Great Hormoad, Hertford, farmer. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.
 Daniel R. Green Man livery stables, Coleman street, London, liveryman. *Sol.* Gaines, Caroline-street, Bedford-square.
 Engall J. Aylsham, Norfolk, wine merchant. *Sols.* Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.
 Fields W. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Sol.* Blacklock, Serjeant's Inn.
 Fowler and Green, Lime-street, merchants. *Sol.* Druce, Billiter-square.
 Fillis and Cock, Plymouth Dock, Devon, and Gosport, Hants, contractors. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Princes-street, Bedford Row.
 Giblett P. New Bond-street, Middlesex, & Giblett W. Micklefield Hall, Hertford, butchers. *Sol.* Wingfield, Great Marlborough-street.
 George J. G. N. New Bond-street, Middlesex, hat manufacturer. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-st. Soho.
 Ford A. Birmingham, victualier. *Sol.* Smart, Staple Inn.
 Husband J. Easingwold, York, innkeeper. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton, Garden.
 Hennickson J. Lichfield, cotton-spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Hancox J. S. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Janson J. New Bond-street, Middlesex, victualier. *Sol.* Henson, Bouverie-street.
 Liddell R. Edgeware Road, Middlesex, linen draper. *Sol.* Chambers, Farnival's Inn.

Mallam T. B. Stone's End, High-st. Southwark, British wine merchant. *Sol.* Turner, Bloomsbury-square.

Mann G. Newcastle upon Tyne, miller. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Row Church-yard.
 Milner J. Southampton, dealer. *Sol.* Whitaker, Broad-street, Long Acre.
 Phillips J. and J. B. Mortlake, Surrey, ironmongers. *Sol.* Veal, Abingdon-street.
 Pratt R. Catherine street, Stepney, dealer in earthenware. *Sol.* Harvey, Cursitor-street, Chancery-lane.

Shaw H. A. Coathbrook, Tarpoley, Chester, cheese-factory. *Sol.* Huxley, Temple.
 Stockley R. Ivetsey Bank, Stafford, innkeeper. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.
 Warren G. and H. Little Grovernor street, Middlesex, and of Kew, Surrey, builders. *Sol.* Amory, Lothbury.
 Webber W. Exmouth, Devon, butcher. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Wood J. Wyke Regis, Dorset, bookseller. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 23.

E. Gurry, jun. now or late of Fynesbury, Huntingdon, corn buyer. W. J. Edwards, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, pawnbroker. S. Wallers and T. Attwood, of Oldswinford, Worcester, anvil makers. E. Newlove, of Great Driffield, York, vintner. J. Fisher, now or late of Cheltenham, Gloucester, carpenter. T. Yates, of Aldersgate-street, London, tobacco-nist. T. Clapton, of Alfred-place, Goswell-street-road, Middlesex, carpenter. R. Leeds, of Norwich, brush maker. J. Wetherell, of Lothbury, London, banker. P. Williams, of Ludgate-street, London, straw hat manufacturer. D. Prince, of Coleman-street, London, merchant.

BANKRUPTS—Dec. 5.

Byrn C. Warwick, tanner. *Sols.* Meyrick and Co. Red Lion-square.
 Gretton F. Rolleston, Stafford, innkeeper. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Gray E. W. Alton, Southampton, banker. *Sol.* Clement, Alton.
 Handley T. Wesket, Tysoc, Warwick, salesman. *Sols.* Baxter and Co. Farnival's Inn.
 Jordan River, Salford, Lancashire, brewer. *Sol.* Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn-square.
 Jenking T. F. Plymouth, cooper. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Luckett J. sen. Winney, Oxford, linen draper. *Sol.* Lowden and Co. Clement's Inn.
 Lander G. Birmingham, jeweller. *Sols.* Egerton and Co. Gray's Inn-square.
 Massam W. Rehall, Rutland, miller. *Sols.* Anstice and Wright, Inner Temple.
 Middleton and Teesdale, Cross-lane, St. Mary at Hill, Lower Thames-street, London, cocoa and chocolate manufacturers. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.
 Morgan R. Bilston, Stafford, japanner. *Sol.* Hind, Surrey-street, Strand.
 Miller T. Great Waking, Essex, surgeon. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little Saint Thomas Apostle.
 Noyse R. Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Orton T. Liverpool, hosier. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Pulman W. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, fellmonger. *Sol.* Campion, Exeter.
 Pay Ed. Amersham, Buckingham, hay dealer. *Sol.* Martin, Fitzroy-street.
 Freddy J. Taunton, Somerset, baker. *Sol.* Blake and Son, Cook's court.

Rogers G. South Anston, York, maltster. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 Roskell J. Liverpool, linen draper. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.
 Seabrook T. Hadleigh, Suffolk, innkeeper. *Sols.* Milne and Parry, Temple.
 Scholey R. C. Doncaster, York, grocer. *Sol.* Watkins, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
 Spedding D. Carlisle, butcher. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane, London.
 Smith J. Derby, coal merchant. *Sol.* Savage, Great Winchester-street.
 Spriggs W. Bath, Somerset, and Cheltenham, Gloucester, haberdasher. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak Lane.
 Staveley R. H. T. Bartholomew Close, druggist. *Sols.* Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn.
 Williams W. Hereford, baker. *Sols.* Wollaston and Co.
 Williams W. H. Marden, Hereford, grocer. *Sol.* Dax, jun. Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square.
 Wood D. Egremont, Cumberland, innkeeper. *Sol.* Clennell, Staple Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Sept. 26.

J. Land, Maidstone, Kent, druggist. J. Passman, Basinghall-street, London, merchant. J. Benbow, Eaton Bishop, Hereford, miller. W. M'Pherson, Union-street, Surrey, colour manufacturer. J. Dodson, Lewes, Sussex, grocer. W. H. Blackmore, Croydon, Surrey, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—Dec. 9.

Johnson R. Liverpool, merchant.
 Price Sarah, Upper Islington, dealer in china.

BANKRUPTS.

Armstrong J. North Warmborough, Hants, nurseryman. *Sols.* Clutton & Co. St. Thomas street, Southwark.
 Atkins T. R. Nottingham, draper. *Sols.* Allsop and Wells, Nottingham.
 Bywater J. J. Presteigne, Radnor, maltster. *Sol.* Rosser, Red Lion-square.
 Bulkeley S. otherwise Jones, dealer. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.
 Brown Wm. Milford, Pembroke, sail maker. *Sol.* Bigg, Southampton-buildings.
 Chandler R. Brendon, Worcester, weaver. *Sol.* Nicholls, Gray's Inn-square.
 Davis J. Bristol, tanner. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn-square.
 Dodd J. Norfolk-street, Middlesex Hospital, cheesemonger. *Sol.* Martindale, Gray's Inn-square.
 Dockworth H. jun. Billiter-lane, merchant. *Sols.* Lamb and Co. Princes-street, Bank.
 Dixon E. Stourbridge, Worcester, apothecary. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Deane J. J. Nutkin's Corner, Bermondsey, shipwright. *Sol.* Hannam, Piazza Chambers.
 Davis Thomas, Bibury, Gloucester, dealer. *Sol.* Thompson, Gray's Inn-square.
 Evans J. Tottenham-court-road, linen draper. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.
 Fairclamb J. Wynyatt-st. Goswell-street Road, Persian manufacturer. *Sols.* Chapman and Co. Little St. Thomas Apostle.
 Fielden W. Bradford, York, wool comber. *Sol.* Child, King-street, Southwark.
 Flower G. York, vintner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.
 Frost F. Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancaster, grocer. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Freeman A. Chesham, Bucks, grocer. *Sols.* Partridge and Co. Blackman-street, Borough.
 Griffith T. Pennant, Cardigan, shopkeeper. *Sol.* Pearson, Pump-court, Temple.

Haynes T. Blackfriars Road, glass and Staffordshire warehousman. *Sol.* Pasmore, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Hampson J. Stourbridge, Worcester, grocer. *Sol.* Constable, Symond's Inn.
 Hart S. Plymouth, Devon, merchant. *Sol.* Darke and Co. Princes-st. Bedford Row.
 Haynes J. Oldswinford, Worcestershire, nail ironmonger. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Inner Temple.
 Jackson W. Clement's Lane, London, merchant. *Sols.* Drew and Sons, Bermondsey-street.
 Loyd H. George-street, Adelphi, broker. *Sol.* Moore, Great Marlborough-street.
 Meredith T. London-street, merchant. *Sols.* Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.
 Marks W. H. jun. Bath, woollen draper. *Sol.* Young, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.
 Noyes R. Bristol, merchant. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Nicholson J. Plymouth Dock, Devon, woollen draper. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Palfrey T. Nantmel, Radnor, baker. *Sol.* Pugh Bernard-street, Russell-square.
 Potter R. Ilkeston, Derby, tallow chandler. *Sols.* Whitcombe and King, Sergeant's Inn.
 Ring W. Fleet-street, shell-fishmonger. *Sol.* Scarle, Fetter-lane.
 Sykes Wm. Upper Russel-street, Bermondsey, tanner. *Sols.* Drew and Sons, Bermondsey-st.
 Tugwell G. Tenterden, Kent, draper. *Sol.* Flashman, Ely Place, Holborn.
 Weaver T. High Holborn, floor cloth manufacturer. *Sol.* Smith, Hatton Garden.
 Webb T. sen. Gosport, baker. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 30.

A. Mowbray, Durham, banker. J. French, Northampton, ironmonger. Richard Blackwell, Crescent, Minorities, merchant. Charles Cobham, Judd-street, Brunswick, musical instrument vender. H. Stokes, Throgmorton-street, merchant. C. Barker, Hangingshaw, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. J. Hight, Two Waters, Herts, farmer. J. Smith, Faversham, Kent, shopkeeper. S. Moline, Billiter-lane, merchant. J. and W. Nichol, Old Jewry, merchants. N. Cherry, Hanwell, Oxford, miller. A. Garbett, Liverpool, merchant. H. Levy, Denzell-street, Clare Market, glass dealer. F. Knowles and J. Sawyer, Sheffield, merchants.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 12.

Benson C. Birmingham, money scrivener. *Sols.* Egerton and Witham, Gray's Inn-square.
 Bond J. Huddersfield, York, merchant. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane.
 Brown F. jun. Emswell, York, farmer. *Sol.* Blakiston, Symond's Inn.
 Boyle J. Leeds, York, cloth dresser. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.
 Clegg J. Manchester, cotton merchant. *Sol.* Hurd, Temple.
 Clark Job, Ripton, Derby, dealer. *Sols.* Hicks and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.
 Emery J. Bedford, grocer, to surrender Dec. 27, 28, and Jan. 23, at the Swan Inn, Bedford. *Sols.* Swain and Co. Old Jewry.
 Fayerman A. T. Norwich, druggist. *Sols.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Fawks W. Ledbury, Hertfordshire, innholder. *Sol.* Bousfield, Bouverie-street.
 Grey John, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.
 Harris J. Langley Mill, Shipton-under-Whichwood, Oxford, corn dealer. *Sols.* Leigh and Co. New Bridge-street.

Lloyd H. George-street, Adelphi, broker. *Sol.* Moore, Great Marlborough-street.

Mayer Joseph, Fetter-lane, furrier. *Sol.* Rosser, Red Lion-square.

Mayor C. Somerset-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, builder. *Sol.* Bowden, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Nicholson W. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett-buildings.

Paternoster Wm Rochester, Kent, innholder. *Sols.* Aubrey and Co. Took's-court, Chancery lane.

Rook J. Park Gate, Cumberland, cattle dealer. *Sols.* Wordsworth and Co. Staple Inn.

Spence G. Leicester, draper. *Sols.* Burley and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Shaw R. S. Rochdale, Lancaster, woollen draper. *Sol.* Hurd, Temple.

Thorogood W. Marshall-street, Carnaby Market, brush manufacturer. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough-square.

Walford J. West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, maltster. *Sols.* Adlington & Co. Bedford row.

Yates Henry, Rotherham, York, timber merchant. *Sol.* Blacklock, Serjeant's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 2.

R. Day, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

T. Willes, of Marlborough, Wiltshire, builder.

J. Lane, of Arundel, Sussex, corn merchant.

E. Holwell, of Falcon-street, London, china-man.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSADED, Dec. 16.

Byrchmore R. Caddington, Hertford, farmer.

Goodchild J. sen. Jackson J. Goodchild J. jun. Jackson J. Jackson W. and Jones T. Bishop

Wearmouth, Durham, and of Dowgate, London, bankers.

Mayer Chas. Somerset-street, Portman-square, Middlesex, builder.

Roberts T. and Stevens W. of the Out Parish of St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucester, tobacco-pipe manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.

Affleck W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. *Sol.* Amory, Lothbury, London.

Atwood T. Kingston, Warwick, hosier. *Sol.* Wortham, Castle-street, Holborn.

Barlow and Gregory, Sheffield, iron founders. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.

Bradford and Mallam, of Stone's End, High-st Southwark, British wine merchants. *Sols.* Mayhew and Price, Symond's Inn.

Berkley W. Unton-upon-Severn, Worcester, builder. *Sol.* Warts, Symond's Inn.

Burrell B. E. Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, watch maker. *Sol.* Castle, Cursitor-st. Chancery lane.

Dod C. S. Milk-street, Cheapside, London, warehouseman. *Sols.* Knight and Co. Basinghall-st.

Estill J. Rowland's Row, Stepney Green, master mariner. *Sols.* Jackson and Co. Fenchurch Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

Foot J. Plymouth Dock, boat maker. *Sol.* Mackinson, Temple.

Green T. Cheltenham, Gloucester, pastry-cook. *Sol.* Watts, Symond's Inn.

Goodchild and Company, of Dowgate Wharf, London, and of Bishop Wearmouth, bankers. *Sol.* Plumtree, Temple.

Herring T. Huddersfield, York, saddler. *Sol.* Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.

Humphris J. Cold Aston, Gloucester, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Russell, Lant-street, Borough.

Holcroft R. Manchester, haberdasher. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Jenner M. jun. of Chagt next Sutton Valence,

Kent, miller. *Sol.* Webb. St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.

Parker T. Plymouth, Devon, tallow chandler. *Sol.* Bogue, Clement's Inn.

Robinson H. Little Saffron Hill, Holborn, stove manufacturer. *Sols.* Courteen and Co. Walbrook, London.

Wichmann & Beckwith, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. *Sols.* Meggison and Co. Hatton Garden.

Walter W. Crawford-street, Marybone, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Chabou, Tokenhouse Yard.

Wilkinson J. Berwick upon Tweed, flour dealer. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Bow Church-yard.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 3.

W. Clancy, of Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, provision merchant. *J. W. H. Payne,*

late of Warwick-square, London, printer. *B. Munn,* late of Rolvenden, Kent, dealer. *H. Cooke,* of Coleman-street, London, merchant.

W. Sheppard, of Padstow, Cornwall, merchant. *B. Dawson,* of Manchester, merchant. *J. Row-*

latt, of Charter-house-square, Middlesex, merchant. *G. Ansell,* of Carshalton, Surrey, calico printer. *W. Hall,* of the West Mill, near Bishop

Auckland, Durham, miller. *T. Eggar,* of Holybourn, Hants, tanner. *C. C. Doorman,* of Wellclose-square, Middlesex, sugar refiner.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 19.

Allen J. H. Oxford, druggist. *Sols.* Ballachey and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Bulcock H. Worksop, Nottingham, innkeeper. *Sols.* Ross and Co. New Boswell-court.

Ball W. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, innkeeper. *Sol.* Wilson, Gray's Inn-square.

Caldas J. V. Great Winchester-street, London, merchant. *Sol.* Warne, Change Alley.

Davidson J. Beer-lane, Tower-street, merchant. *Sol.* Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames-st.

Grubb A. of High-street, Southwark, oilman. *Sols.* Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.

Hotchkin W. L. Lutterworth, Leicester, grocer. *Sol.* Hall, Great James-street, Bedford Row.

MacGougan J. Pall Mall-court, Westminster, army agent. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.

Norris W. M. East Stonehouse, Devon, rope maker. *Sols.* Hore and Co. Hatton Garden.

Ozward W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Sol.* Corrick, Fenchurch-street.

Orme R. Chester, draper. *Sols.* Philpot and Co. Hare-court, Temple.

Proctor J. H. Liverpool, linen draper. *Sols.* Blackstock and Co. Temple.

Redhead W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. *Sols.* Meggisons and Co. Hatton Garden.

Rose J. North Bisham, Norfolk, farmer. *Sol.* Anstice and Wright, Temple.

Stephens J. M. Hamlet of St. Michael, near the City of Gloucester, banker. *Sols.* Bridges & Co. Red Lion-square.

Sillick A. Newcastle upon Tyne, currier. *Sol.* Hartley, New Bridge-street.

CERTIFICATES.—Jan. 9.

J. Strutt, late of Rickmersworth, Herts, mealman. *J. Godfrey,* Colchester, Essex, innkeeper.

P. Thomsen, late of Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street, London, merchant. *R. and J. Adams,* of Oxford-street, Middlesex, upholsterers. *J. Eaver,* son of Walthamstow, Essex, carpenter. *R. Prince,* of Luggbridge Mills, Hereford, miller.

S. Dalton, of Coventry, grocer. *F. Le Fauq,* of Great Winchester-street, London, merchant. *E. M'Winey,* of Pinner's Hall, London, merchant. *J. Colliton,* of the parish of Merchant

Bishop, dealer.

PRICES CURRENT, Dec. 21, 1815

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	4	0	0	to	0	0
Ditto pearl	0	0	0	4	6	0
Barilla	1	15	0	0	0	0
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	5	10	0	6	2
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	14	10	0	16	10	0
Cochineal, garb. bond. lb.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, East-India	0	5	0	0	5	6
Coffee, fine bond .. cwt.	5	2	0	5	10	0
Ditto ordinary	3	1	0	3	3	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	2	4	0	2	6
Ditto Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Smyrna	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	1	0	0	1	4
Currants, Zant. .. cwt.	4	12	0	0	0	0
Elephants' Teeth	24	0	0	28	0	0
Scrivellocs	16	10	0	20	0	0
Flax, Riga .. ton	80	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	68	0	0	0	0	0
Galls, Turkey .. cwt.	0	0	0	15	15	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	6	0	3	8
Ditto, English ..	0	13	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	8	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga .. ton	47	0	0	48	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	43	0	0	44	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	11	0	0	12	0
Ditto East-India	0	10	0	0	11	0
Iron British bars .. ton	12	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.p.	22	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs .. ton	25	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red .. ton	26	0	0	0	0	0
Lead white .. ton	40	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood chips .. ton	14	0	0	15	0	0
Madder, Dutch c.o. cwt.	5	0	0	5	5	0
Mahogany .. ft.	0	1	2	0	1	10
Oil, Lucca .. 24 gal. jar	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	2	0	0	2	10	0
Ditto whale ..	35	0	0	36	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	71	0	0	73	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom .. cwt.	5	5	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond ..	1	3	0	0	0	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	3	0	4	6
Ditto Leeward Island	0	2	8	0	2	9
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4	7	6	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	9	0	2	12	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto ..	1	11	0	1	13	0
Tallow, Russian, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto .. yellow	2	19	0	0	0	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	4	0	0	0	0
Tin in blocks .. cwt.	7	11	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	6½	0	0	11
Ditto Virginia ..	0	1	2	0	1	4
Wax, Guinea .. cwt.	7	10	0	8	10	0
Whale fins (Green) ton	90	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe ..	46	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Lisbon ..	50	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Madeira ..	30	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Vidonia ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Calcavella ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry .. butt	30	0	0	60	0	0
Ditto Claret ..	29	0	0	60	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Dec. 21.

	£.	s.	d.
Canals.			
Andover ..	85	—	82
Chesterfield .. Div. 6½ ..	100	—	—
Chelmar and Blackwater ..	89	—	—
Croydon ..	5	—	0
Crinan ..	2	5	—
Grand Surry ..	50	—	49 10
Huddersfield ..	10	—	—
Kennett and Avon .. Div. 15s	15	10	—
Lancaster .. Div. 11 ..	19	10	—
Leicester .. Div. 11½ ..	225	—	—
Old Union .. Div. 4½ ..	100	—	—
Monmouth .. Div. 10½ ..	140	—	—
Montgomery ..	83	—	—
Rochdale .. Div. 1½ ..	49	—	—
Shropshire .. Div. 4½ ..	78	—	—
Stratford ..	26	10	—
Stroudwater ..	232	—	—
Swansea .. Div. 10½ ..	175	—	—
Thames and Medway ..	16	—	—
Warwick & Birming. Div. 12½	270	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham ..	38	—	—
Docks.			
Commercial .. Div. 5½ ..	100	—	105
East India .. Div. 7½ ..	136	—	—
London ..	84½	—	—
West India .. Div. 9½ ..	150	—	—
Read.			
Dover Street ..	30	—	—
Highgate Archway 30l. sh. ..	9	—	—
Insurance Companies.			
Albion .. £50 pd.	35	—	—
Atlas .. £5 Pd. ..	2	10	—
Birmingham 1000l. sh. 100l. pd.	200	—	—
County .. 100l. sh. 10l. pd.	25	—	—
Eagle .. Div. 3s. ..	2	—	2 2
Globe ..	106	—	—
Hope ..	2	0	2 2
London Ship ..	19	—	—
Rock ..	2	10	—
Royal Exchange ..	250	—	—
Union Fire and Life 100l. sh. 20l. pd.	20	—	—
Water Works.			
Chelsea .. Div. 12s	12	5	12
East London .. Div. 2½ ..	65	—	68
Kent Roads .. (prem.) ..	13	4	—
Lambeth .. Div. 40l.	990	—	—
Manchester and Salford ..	40	—	—
Portsmouth & F. rlington ..	17	—	—
South London ..	30	—	31 10
Bridges.			
Strand 100l. sh. all pd. (Disct.)	17	—	—
Ditto Annuities .. (Prem.) ..	6	—	—
Southwark Bridge (Disct.) ..	40	—	39 10
Literary Institutions.			
London, 75 gs. ..	50	—	—
Russell 25 gs. ..	17	17	—
Surry 30 gs. ..	12	—	—
Mines.			
Beeral-tone .. Disct. ..	8	10	—
Brit Copper Company ..	44	—	43 10
English Copper Company ..	7	—	—
Miscellaneous.			
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms ..	31	10	—
Drury Lane Theatre 100l. sh.	35	0	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	2 o'clock o'clock	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barome. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Baromet.
Nov 21	37	43	37	29.78	14 Cloudy
22	28	37	34	.86	13 Cloudy
23	28	39	34	30.15	15 Fair
24	35	40	36	.36	22 Fair
25	35	46	35	.53	24 Fair
26	34	43	35	.63	20 Fair
27	36	42	32	.25	12 Fair
28	32	37	28	29.96	14 Fair
29	26	36	32	.97	10 Fair
30	37	51	51	.80	0 Rain
Dec. 1	49	53	48	.85	17 Showry
2	47	52	46	30.14	18 Fair
3	47	45	39	29.78	22 Showry
4	42	46	40	.78	20 Showry
5	39	45	45	.50	0 Rain
6	40	40	38	.38	10 Stormy
7	37	40	28	.98	21 Fair
8	26	29	25	.99	16 Fair
9	24	29	32	30.62	10 Fair
10	32	34	33	.38	10 Fair
11	35	39	35	.38	9 Cloudy
12	35	42	32	.43	10 Fair
13	38	44	32	.22	8 Cloudy
14	32	38	38	.26	12 Fair
15	38	48	38	29.70	12 Fair
16	48	45	33	.10	10 Cloudy
17	34	35	29	28.91	15 Fair
18	26	36	26	29.38	10 Fair
19	25	35	32	.50	0 Snow
20	45	47	46	.20	0 Rain

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. to 1l. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth.
 At 20s. Yarmouth, Hull, and Newcastle
 At 1½ g. Dublin, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.
 At 1½ g. to 2½ g. France.
 At 5 g. to 6 g. Gottenburgh. Home
 At 2½ g. Madeira, ret. Home 2 to 3 g.
 At 4 g. East-India, Comp. ships.
 At 2½ g. Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, Oporto; Home the same.
 At 2 to 2½ g. Leeward Islands.
 At 4 g. Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Home the same.
 At 2 to 3 g. Western Isles. Home 3 to 4 g.
 At 2½ to 3 g. Jamaica. Home 8 to 10 g.
 At 2½ to 3 g. Brazils. Home, the same.
 At 8 g. East-Indies, out and home.
 At 2½ to 3 g. Malta, Sicily, &c.
 At 4 g. Honduras,
 At 3 to 4 g. Canada, Newfoundland.
 St. Petersburg, Riga, &c. Stockholm,
 10 g. to 12 g. Home the same.
 At 60 g. Southern Whale Fishery out and home.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. . . . 5s 2d.
 The Half ditto ditto 8 11 1 7
 The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5½ 0 9½
 The 4 do. ditto ditto 2 2½ 0 4½

POTATOES.

Kidney 5 0 0 | Ox Nobles . . 3 10 0
 Champions . . 4 0 0 | Apples 4 10 0
 ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal	pork	lamb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1815.					
Dec. 1	5 2	5 4	7 0	5 6	0 0
8	5 4	5 4	7 0	5 6	0 0
15	5 4	5 2	7 4	5 6	0 0
22	5 2	5 6	7 4	5 8	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. . . 127s
 Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 142s
 Loaves, fine 142s
 Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11 lbs. 133s

COTTON TWIST.

Dec 21. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 4s. 2d.
 ———— No. 120 8s. 4d.
 ———— 2d quality, No. 40 3s. 7d.
 Discount—5 and 7 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Nov. 21.	50s 0d to 54 0	50s 0d to 57 9
28.	50s 0d	52s 6d
Dec. 5.	45s 0d	47s 0d
12.	49s 6d	49s 3d
19.	45s 0d	44s 3d

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 24d | Calf Skins 30 to
 Dressing Hides . . 22½d | 45lb. per doz. 32s
 Crop hides for cut. 22½d | Ditto 50 to 70 . . 56s
 Flat Ordinary . . 19d | Seals, Large . . . 9f.
 SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 96s.; curd 100s.
 CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	36	Palermo, per oz.	118½
Amsterdam, us.	37-2	Leghona	49	
Ditto at sight	36-8	Genoa	46½	
Rotterdam	11-8	Venice,	25	
Hamb. us. 2½	34-4	Naples	41	
Altona us. 2½	34-5	Lisbon	60	
Paris, 1 d. d.	24-10	Oporto	50	
Ditto, 2 us.	24-30	Rio Janeiro	65	
Madrid	35	Dublin	13½	
Cadiz,	34½	Cork	13½	
Agio Bank of Holland,	2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay	Straw.	Clover.
	l. s. d.	l. s. d.	l. s. d.
Nov 30	5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0
Dec 7	5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0
14	5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0
21	5 0 0	1 16 0	6 6 0

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 21st November, to 20th December.

1815	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Navy	Irish	Long An-	Imperial	Omnium.	5 p. cent.	India	India	India	Excheq	Consols
Nov.	Stock.	Reduced	Consols.	Consols.	5 p. Cent	5 p. Cent	nualities.	3 p. Cent.			Stock.	Stock.	Bonds.	Bills.	for Acc
21	240 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂ p	—	188 ¹ / ₂	6p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
22	240	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	—	188 ¹ / ₂	6p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
23	240 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	—	189 ¹ / ₂	6p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
24	239 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	—	189 ¹ / ₂	6p	5p	63 ¹ / ₂	
25	—	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	—	189	7p	6p	63 ¹ / ₂	
27	—	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	7p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
28	239 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	5-16	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	7p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
29	237 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	58	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
30	—	60 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	13 ¹ / ₂	—	—	6p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
Dec.															
1	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	5p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
2	—	60 ¹ / ₂	Shut	74 ¹ / ₂	Shut	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	5p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
4	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	5p	6p	62 ¹ / ₂	
5	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	4p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
6	234 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	58 ¹ / ₂	—	—	3p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
7	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2p	5p	62 ¹ / ₂	
8	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	75 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2p	4p	62 ¹ / ₂	
9	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1d	4p	62 ¹ / ₂	
11	—	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2d	3p	62 ¹ / ₂	
12	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	1d	4p	61 ¹ / ₂	
13	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2d	3p	62 ¹ / ₂	
14	238 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2d	1p	62 ¹ / ₂	
15	238 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2d	1p	62 ¹ / ₂	
16	238 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	—	—	15 ¹ / ₂	1-16	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	2d	2p	62 ¹ / ₂	
18	237 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	4d	par	61 ¹ / ₂	
19	238 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	3d	par	61 ¹ / ₂	
20	238 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	—	74 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	15 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ¹ / ₂	—	—	3d	par	62 ¹ / ₂	

IRISH FUNDS.

Nov.	Irish Bank	Government De-	Government De-	Government De-	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	Grand Canal	City Dublin	Royal Canal	Omnium.
	Stock.	benture 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Stock, 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	benture 5 per ct.	Stock, 5 per ct.	Stock.	Loan, 4 per ct.	Loan, 6 per ct.	Bonds.	Loan 6 per cent.	
23	204	78	77 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	—	65 ¹ / ₂	89	98 ¹ / ₂	—	—
24	—	78	—	102	101 ¹ / ₂	—	66 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
25	204	78 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	102	101 ¹ / ₂	—	66 ¹ / ₂	93	—	—	—
30	204	78 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	102	102	1 ¹ / ₂	—	99	—	—	—
Dec.											
1	—	78 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	102	1 ¹ / ₂	—	90 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
2	—	78	77 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	102	—	—	99 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.		AT PHILADELPHIA.	
	Nov. 21.	Dec. 7.	Oct. 15.	
3 per cent.	55	55	63	—
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	84	83 ¹ / ₂	101	—
Louisiana 6 per cent.	—	—	—	—
Bank Shares	92	93	—	—

Prices of the
FRENCH FUNDS
From Oct. 21, to

Nov. 21.

Nov.	5 per	Bank
	Cent.	Actions.
	fr. c.	
18	56 40	1021
21	56 50	1025
23	55 60	1022
25	55 60	1027
27	55 90	1031
29	53 60	1022
Dec.		
1	52 50	1010
3	53 15	1000
5	51 30	1012
7	55 75	1027
9	59 75	1045
12	59 50	1043
14	59 25	1041

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.